A most Compleat

COMPENDIUM OF GEOGRAPHY,

GENERAL and SPECIAL;

Describing all the

Empires, Kingdoms, and Dominions,

IN THE

Whole WORLD.

Shewing their

Bounds, Situation, Dimensions, Ancient and Modern Names, History, Government, Religions, Languages, Commodities, Divisions, Subdivisions, Cities, Rivers, Mountains, Lakes, with their Archbishopricks, and Universities.

In a more Plain and Easie Method, more Compendious, and (perhaps) more Useful than any of this bigness.

To which are added,

General Rules for making a large GEOGRAPHY

Very necessary for the right Understanding of the Transactions of these Times.

Collected according to the most late Discoveries, and agreeing with the choicest and newest MAPS.

By *LAURENCE EACHARD*, of *Christ*'s-Colledge in *Cambridge*.

London: Printed for *Thomas Salusbury* at the Sign of the *Temple* near *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-street*. 1691.

To the Reverend and truly Learned

Dr. *JOHN COVEL*,

Chancellour of *YORK*,

AND

MASTER

OF

CHRIST-COLLEDGE

IN

CAMBRIDGE.

Reverend Sir,

WHen you first find your Name prefixed to this *Book*, you will no less

marvel at my Boldneſs than Folly; but the Right of Dedication, which every Scribler aſſumes to himſelf, may in ſome meaſure ſave me harmleſs; and your Goodneſs, which truly knows how to pardon the raſh Attempts of Youth, has animated me to ſhelter this ſmall Trifle under the Patronage of your Name. I will not go about to extenuate my Crime, by ſuch fulſome *Panegyricks* as Dedications are uſually ſtuffed withal; for thoſe are the common Badges of mercenary Pens, which too oft betray the Wit

as

as well as the Integrity of ſuch Writers. I do not pretend in the leaſt to better your Underſtanding by this ſmall *Compendium*, or to add any thing to the knowledge of a Perſon who is already ſo well acquainted with the World, and has ſeen ſo many famous Countries: Neither do I make uſe of your Name to avoid (the common Fate of Young Writers) Envy, for to be thought worthy of that, ſhall be my greateſt Glory; but chiefly becauſe the Name of ſo Eminent a Patron may give the greater encourage-

ment to others, and that this Science may be the more esteemed in our *University*; and lastly, that I may let the World know how much I am honoured by publishing my self

Your most humble and

devoted Servant,

LAU. EACHARD.

THE PREFACE.

THere is no Man, I believe, can with very much Reason find fault with the Subject of this Book, being so noble and useful; for this is a Science which is most perfectly adorned with all the Beauties that may create delight, and satisfie the curious, so that it needs no Vindication. The Book it self I am afraid will be condemned by the more nice sort of Persons, when they first see it, who will perhaps look upon it as superfluous, and altogether useless, since there have been already so many excellent Books both

ſmall and great of this kind. To anſwer this perhaps will not be thought ſo agreeable to true modeſty; but howſoever I ſhall take leave to ſay thus much of it, and that without any ſort of vanity, That I have never met with any yet, that have uſed a more exact Method, or have kept ſo cloſe to their Method as this, neither do I know of any that have been ſo particular in the Sub-diviſions *and* Soveraignties *as this.*

I am truly ſenſible that ſeveral worthy Perſons who heard of my deſign of putting out a Geography, *have cenſured me as to bold an Undertaker after ſo many accurate Pens, but the Judgment of theſe Perſons may well be ſuſpected, ſince they were ſo very little acquainted with my Studies, and not at all with my Book. For my part, I had ſo little eſteem of it my ſelf as to have kept it wholly*

for

for my own private use, for which it was first designed; neither would I ever have ventured my Reputation (which as yet is very tender) among so many Criticks, if I had not two several times been encouraged by Mr. Neuton *(most deservedly) our Mathematick Professor, (a Person whose judgment and skill is so well known as not to be disputed) who approved of the* Method *and* Brevity *when it was much less perfect than it is now, and said,* That he did not see how a General Geography so full, could be easily brought into less room. *The first time he saw it, he did me the Honour to correct several Faults with his own Hand.*

As to the Method in every Country, I first begin with the Bounds, Situation, Dimensions, *from named Places, Ancient and Modern Names; then the Historical part, with the*

preſent Government; then I name the Religion, Language, *and* Commodities, *with the chief place of the whole. After this I come to the particular* Provinces. *When they are over, I mention all the chief* Rivers, Mountains, *and* Lakes; *with the number of the* Patriarchs, Arch-biſhops, Biſhops, *and* Univerſities. *As for the* Provinces *themſelves, I have been very careful to ſet them in ſuch order as they may be moſt eaſily found in* Maps, *beginning with the moſt* Northern, N. Eaſtern, *or* N. Weſtern Province (*ſo likewiſe on the* Sub-diviſions); *then naming that which lies next to it, ſo that one cannot well be miſtaken. I have alſo given all their* Dimenſions, Situations, Sub-diviſions *and* Soveraignties, *and giving them their* proper Titles, *as* Dukedom, Earldom, &c. *with all their* chief Towns, *or* Cities. *This*

Me-

Method *I have used in every particular* Country, *as much as the Subject would permit.*

I have all the way intermixed the old Geography with the new, not only in every Country, *but in every* Province *where I could, tho' it is done with so much brevity, it may easily be understood. I have been very curious in the distinguishing the one from the other, and giving the true extent of the old* Provinces, *and have discovered several faults which are often committed by many* Geographers; *as making* Hetruria *the same with* Tuscany, Latium, *the same with* Campania de Roma; Liguria *the same with the State of* Genoa, Helvetia *the same with* Switzerland, &c. *Also some other faults, in not distinguishing the old* Albania *from the new, the old* Persia *from the new,* &c. *these are faults which by many*

others,

others have been little observed, therefore I took the more care to correct them.

As for the length and breadth of the Countries *and* Provinces (*the truth of which, I am afraid, will be scrupled by several*) *they are made according to no Book whatsoever, but wholly according to Maps, and those the best and newest I could procure, which were for the most part* De Wits, Viſcher's, Sanſon's, *and* Berry's, *in these I have found no very considerable difference in the* Provinces *of* Europe. *I would not have the Reader expect the true* Dimenſions *of every* Province *to a mile, for no Maps are ſo exact, eſpecially in* Aſia, Africa, *and* America, *where they are ſeldom without great faults: neither would I have him count it a fault, if by chance in meaſuring I have miſtaken one mile in twenty. Tho' theſe Di-*

men-

mensions *are designed* (*I mean those of the inferiour* Provinces) *rather as an Ornament to compleat this Book, or rather to shew a way to others; yet I have taken such care that there should be no considerable fault, but what must be attributed wholly to the Maps.*

The Miles that I have made use of are exactly the 60th *part of a* Degree *in the* Æquator, *which are somewhat larger than our measured miles* (*for those are found to be about the* 69th *part of a* Degree) *agreeing for the most part with our vulgar counted Miles; so that* France, Spain, Italy, Germany, *&c. will be found to be somewhat less in this than in most other* Geographies. *Another thing I must advertize the Reader, which is concerning* Longitude, *mentioned in the* Situation *of every* Country; *that in all the* Countries *in* Europe *and*

Asia, *I have reckoned the* Longitude *from* Teneriffe, *one of the* Canary *Isles, according to* F. de Wit's *Maps; but in* Africa *and* America, (*because* Sanson's *and* Berry's *Maps were so, who were my chiefest Guide in those parts*) *I have reckoned the* Longitude *from* Ferro, *another of the* Canary *Isles, just two* Degrees West *of* Teneriffe.

I am afraid that I have made the Preface *too large for the* Book, *yet before I make an end, I must desire the impartial Reader to consider it throughly before he condemn it, and if it does not perform what it promises, I do with all modesty submit my self to the judgment of the Ingenious; for to those Persons* Nature *has commonly given a* Soul *so truly noble and generous, as will never insult over the weakness of a yielding Person, nor too much discourage the good Intentions*

of

of a young Writer. In short, if there be any Person whatsoever that shall find half as much profit *or* pleasure *in the* Reading *of this Book, as I have in the* Writing, *I shall count it a Reward much beyond the meanness of my deserts.*

A D-

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Reader is desired to take Notice, That *E. W. N.* and *S.* stands for *East*, *West*, *North*, and *South*; *ch. T.* for *chief Town or City*; *l.* and *br.* for *long* and *broad*; *m.* for *miles*; *an.* for *anciently*; *Lon.* and *Lat.* for *Longitude* and *Latitude*; *K. D. Mar. Earl. Prin. Bar. Bish.* and *Ter.* for *Kingdom*, *Dukedom*, *Marquisate*, *Earldom*, *Principalities*, *Barony*, *Bishoprick*, and *Territory*.

These

These Verses were sent to the Publisher by one who, it seems, had seen my Book, and says (in his Letter) they were designed onely for a Vindication. Notwithstanding I had refused several Copies of Verses before, I should now prove my self very ungrateful to refuse the kind proffers of one who has shewn himself so modestly *Ingenious*; therefore I have published them, not out of vanity, but as a mark of gratitude.

To his Worthy Friend, the Author of this ensuing Treatise.

SIR,

EXpect not now those high-flown tow'ring strains
(Which, as 'twas, in a Trance enslave Mens Brains)
T' enhance the useful Art, your skill or pains:
No; what a stumbling Muse, or Love imparts
Led by the influence of your dear Deserts,
Here you may find; nor dare I hope to raise
A brighter Lustre to its native Praise.

As painful Bees o're spatious Fields do roam,
With loaden Sweets come to their welcome Home,
And there dispose them in the Honey-comb;
So you great Volumes rack, to find what's true,
And in a Method most concise, yet new,
Lay out those Treasures to a Publick view.
Drake's Ship tho' bigger than this little spot,
Yet never past more Seas, more knowledge got,

Tho'

Tho' a far greater loss of time was there,
For what's an Hour now, was then a Year:
Nay Life perhaps sat trembling at Death's Door.
Whilst fearless here we ransack all your store:
So what can grateful Man desire more?

Methinks Geography *would be enough,*
To give the snarling World a generous proof
How it deserves; for surely all would know
The Figure, Form, and State of Things below.
But when with you so regular we pass,
No cooling Rub or'e all th' extended Mass.
Good God! what brutish Animals are those,
Would not such precious Secrets here disclose,
Would not admire and praise the brave Design,
The World encompast in one small Machine?
Regiomontan's *Eagle could not vie,*
With your small Landskip of Geography;
And such like Labours need a greater skill
Which are confin'd to Rules not wrought at will.

Go on, dear Sir, and as you have begun,
O'review the World, like to the Rising Sun,
Enlight'ning still, whil'st we all ought to pray
To your Endeavours, a long Plus ultra.

Yours,

ANONYMUS.

An

AN

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SWEDEN
RUSSIA
SCOTLAND
Sea
IRELAND
ENGLAND
Riga
MOSCOVIA
Moskow
Atlantick
GERMANY
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FRANCE
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SPAIN
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NATOLIA
Mediterranean
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ASIA
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Arabian Sea
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INDIAN SEA.
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1768

A moſt Compleat

COMPENDIUM OF GEOGRAPHY,

GENERAL and SPECIAL;

Deſcribing

All the Empires, Kingdoms, and Dominions, in the

Whole WORLD.

GEOGRAPHY is a Science which teacheth the Deſcription and Dimenſions of the Earth.

The Earth is ſituated, according to *Ptolomy* and *Tycho*, in the Centre of the World, but according to *Copernicus*, between the Orbs of *Mars* and *Venus*; its ſubſiſtance ſo wonderful, as may well expreſs that unlimi-

ted Power which performs things infinitely beyond what we can imagine.

It is a Sperical Body, which, together with the Water, make up one Globe, of ſo perfect and exact a form, and ſo beautified and adorned by the God of Nature, that from the eligancy and beauty thereof, it was called by the Greeks Κόσμος, and by the Latines *Mundus*.

It is in Circuit 21600 Miles, (allowing 60 to a Degree) its Diameter 6872 Miles, its Superficies in Square Miles 148510584, and its Sollid Content juſt 169921796242 Cubical Miles.

The Earth may admit of a fourfold Diviſion, *Viz.* 1. It's Imaginary Parts. 2. Its Real Parts. 3. In reſpect of its Inhabitants. And, 4. Its National Parts.

1. Imaginary Parts.

The Imaginary Parts are only ſuppoſed for the better underſtanding of this Science, divided into 1. Poles, 2. Circles, 3. Zones, and, 4. Climes.

1. The Poles are the extreme points of the Axis, which is ſuppoſed to paſs through the Centre of the Earth, and on which it is ſuppoſed to move daily about. They are the furtheſt diſtant from the Æquator; in number two, *viz.* the Artick or North Pole, and the Antartick or South Pole.

2. The

2. The Circles are divided into the Greater and Leſſer: the Greater divide the World into two equal parts; in number four, *Viz.* 1. The Æquator, compaſſing the Earth equally between (and furtheſt from) the Poles: when the Sun is here, the days and nights are equal. 2. The Zodiack, in which is the Ecliptick cutting the Æquator obliquely, through which the Sun paſſes in a Year. Theſe two are Immoveable. 3. The Horizon, dividing the Viſible parts of the Heavens from the Inviſible. 4. The Meridian, dividing the Horizon into two equal parts: when the Sun is here, it is Noon. Theſe two are Moveable.

The Leſſer Circles divide the World into two Unequal Parts; they are 1. The Tropicks, which terminate the Sun's diſtance from the Æquator, being 23 degr. and one half from it: when the Sun is in theſe, it is either Winter or Summer. They are two, *viz.* of Cancer on the North, and of Capricorn on the South ſide of the Æquator. 2. The Polar Circles, 66 degr. and one half of the Æquator, and 23 and one half of the Poles; they are called the Artick and Antartick Circles. 3. The Parallels, which are parallel to the Æquator, ſet in Maps to ſhew the Latitude, as the Meridian Lines are to ſhew the Longitude of Places. (Note, that Latitude is the diſtance from the Æquator, and Longitude from the firſt Meridian, made common-

ly to paſs through the Canary Iſlands.)

3. The Zones are certain ſpaces of Earth, included between two leſſer Circles. In number five; *viz.* one Torrid Zone, which lies between the Tropicks; two Temperate Zones, between the Tropicks and Polar Circles, and two Frigid Zones, between the Polar Circles and the Poles.

4. A Climate is a ſpace of Earth between two Parallels, in which the longeſt day is increaſed half an hour: As for example, In the firſt Climate the longeſt Day is 12 Hours and a half, in the ſecond Climate 13 Hours, in the third Climate 13 hours and a half, *&c.*

2. Real Parts.

The Real Parts of the Earth are ſuch as have a real Exiſtance upon the Superficies of the Earth. Didived into 1. Water, and 2. Land.

1. Water is divided into 1. Ocean, called a general Collection or Rendezvous of all Waters, giving bounds to the four Regions of the Earth. 2. Sea, a part of the Ocean incompaſſed with Earth, except and ſtreight, ſuch as the Mediterranian and Baltick. 3. Streight, a part of the Ocean, reſtrained into narrow bounds, opening the way to a Sea, as thoſe of *Magalanica* and *Gibralter*. 4. Lake, a large

ſpace

ſpace of Water wholly incompaſſed with Land, as *Parima* and *Zaire*. 5. Creek or Gulf, a crooked Shore, thruſting forth as it were two Arms to hold the Sea, as thoſe of *Venice* and *Lepanto*; Rivers, Brooks, Fountains, *&c.* are well known.

2. Land, divided into 1. Continent, a vaſt Tract of Land, where many Nations are joyned together, as *Europe*, *Aſia*, &c. 2. Iſland, a ſpace of Land wholly incompaſſed with Sea, as *Britain*, *Madagaſcar*, *Japan*, &c. 3. Peninſula, a ſpace of Land very nigh incompaſſed with Sea, as *Malacca*, *Morea*, &c. 4. Iſthmus, is that ſpace of Land which joyns a Peninſula to a Continent. 5. Promontory, or Cape, or Mountain ſhooting it ſelf into the Sea, as the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Cape Verde*, &c. Mountains, Forreſts, Woods, *&c.* are well known.

3. Inhabitants.

The Earth is divided, in reſpect of the Inhabitants, into the right hand and left. 1. To the Poets, the North was counted the right hand, and the South the left. 2. To Prieſts, the South is the right hand, and the North the left. 3. To Aſtronomers, the Weſt is the right hand, and the Eaſt the left. And, 4. to Geographers, the Eaſt is the right hand, and the Weſt is the left.

The Inhabitants themſelves are divided, 1. In reſpect of their Sight. 2. According to their Shadows. And, 3. according to their Countreys.

1. Thoſe according to their Sight are dividid into, 1. *Antæci*, which live under the ſame Meridian and ſame Latitude, but on different ſides of the Æquator. 2. *Periæci*, which live on the ſame ſide of the Æquator and ſame Latitude, but on oppoſite ſides of the Globe. 3. *Antipodes*, that live diametrically oppoſite to each other.

2. Thoſe according to their Shadows, are divided into, 1. *Amphiſcii*, which live in the Torrid Zone, whoſe ſhadows tend both ways. 2. *Periſſcii*, which live in the Frigid Zones, whoſe ſhadows are on all ſides of them. 3. *Heteroſſcii*, living in the Temperate Zones, whoſe ſhadows tend but one way.

3. Thoſe according to their Countreys and Nations they live in, ſhall be ſpoken of afterwards.

4. National Parts.

The Earth, in reſpect, of its Countreys, is divided into four great parts, *viz.* 1. *Europe*, 2. *Aſia*, 3 *Africa*, and, 4. *America*, to which are added, 5. *Terra Borialis incognita*, and, 6. *Terra Auſtralis incognita*. Theſe are divided

ded into Empires, Kingdoms, Regions, Countreys, Nations, &c. Theſe again ſubdivided into Provinces, Governments, Prefectures, Circles, Circuits, Captainſhips, Territories, Diſtricts, Counties, Sangiacks, &c.

The chief Empires are ſix, *viz. Turky*, *Ruſſia*, *Perſia*, *Tartary*, *India*, and *Abiſſina*; to theſe may be added three others, *viz. Germany*, *Morocco*, and *Monopotapa*. Kingdoms and other inferior Provinces ſhall be more particularly treated of afterwards.

Countreys are moſtly divided according to Princes Dominions (but not always ſo) ſeperated from each other, 1. Sometimes by Sea, as *Germany* and *Denmark* from *Sweedland*. 2. Sometimes by Rivers, as *Natolia* from *Turcomania*. 3. Sometimes by Mountains, as *France* from *Spain*. 4. Sometimes by Walls, as *China* from *Tartary*. And, 5. ſometimes divided only according to the Towns and Forts of the Princes, as *France* from the *Low-Countreys*.

I. EUROPE.

EUROPE has on the North, the Frozen Ocean; on the Weſt, the Ducalidonian and Weſtern Ocean; on the South, the Mediterranian Sea; and on the Eaſt, *Aſia*; from which ſeperated by the *Archepelago*, the *Euxine* Sea, and *Palus Mæotis*; the reſt is uncertain. Situated between the 7th and 100th degr. of Lon. and between the 34th and 72 degr. of Lat. being in length, from *Cape St. Vincent* in *Portugal*, to the mouth of the River *Oby* in *Ruſſia*, about 3300 Miles; and in breadth, from *Matapan* in *Morea*, to the North Cape in *Norway*, about 2200 Miles.

It is the leaſt part of the four, but far the more noble, being the moſt populous and civilized, adorned with many large and glorious Cities, inriched with the moſt neceſſary Commodities, and abounding with all the riches, pleaſures and plenty, that the moſt voluptious man can hope or wiſh for.

The

The Arts peculiar to *Europe*, and there invented, may be reckoned Painting, Printing, Statuary, and divers particulars in the Art of Navigation and War, and moſt eſpecially in all learned and ſcholaſtick Sciences.

The Religions may be reduced to five heads, *viz.* 1. The Reformed or Proteſtant. 2. The Roman Catholick. 3. That of the Greek Church. 4. The Mahomitan. And, 5. The Jewiſh. The Languages, divided into three parts, *viz.* 1. The *Tutonick*, divided into *Engliſh*, *Dutch* and *Daniſh*. 2. *Latin*, corrupted into *French*, *Spaniſh* and *Italian*. And, 3. *Sclavonian*, divided into *Ruſſian*, *Poliſh* and *Turkiſh*. There are ſeveral others of leſs note which ſhall be named afterwards.

It is under the Government of three Emperours, *viz.* *Turky*, *Ruſſia* and *Germany*; Seven Kings, *viz.* *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Denmark*, *Sweedland* and *Poland*; One Pope; Six Dukes, beſides *Lorrain* and thoſe of the Empire; Seven Commonwealths; beſides many other inferior Princes, Earls, Imperial Cities, and ſuch like.

Rivers of principal note are ſix, *viz.* 1. *Danow*, 2. *Woiga*. 3. *Duina*, 4. *Boriſthines*, 5. *Rhine*, and 6. *Loyre*

Mountains of greateſt note are four, *viz.* 1. the *Alpes*, 2. *Pirenean*, 3. *Dofrine Hills*, and 4. *Carpathean Mountains*.

Lakes of chiefeſt account are reckoned three, *viz.* 1. *Ladoga*, 2. *Onega*, and 3. *Wener*.

Europe may be divided into twelve parts, *viz.* 1. *Spain*, 2. *Portugal*, 3. *France*, 4. *Italy*, 5. *Britiſh Iſles*, 6. *Low-Countrys*, 7. *Germany*, 8. *Denmark*, 9. *Sweedland*, 10. *Ruſſia*, 11. *Poland*, and 12. *Turky* in *Europe*.

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1. Spain.

THE Kingdom of *Spain* lies on the W. of *Europe*, and on the S. W. of *France*; in form of a Peninſula, being incompaſſed on three ſides with Sea. Situated between the 7th and the 22 degr. of Lon. and between the 36th and the 44th of Lat. being in length from Cape *Creus* in *Catalonia*, to Cape *Fineſtre* in *Gallicia* 630 miles; and in breadth from *Gibralter* in *Andaluzia*, to Cape *Pennas* in *Aſturia* 480 miles. Together with *Portugal*, it made up the Roman Dioceſs of *Spain*, ſometimes called *Iberia* and *Heſperia*, and afterwards *Mus Arabia*, and now *Spain*; by the Natives, *La Eſpanna*; by the *French*, *L'Eſpagne*; by the *Italians*, *La Spagna*; by the *Polanders*, *Hiſpanska*; by the *Germans*, *Spanien*; and by the *Dutch*, *Spangien*.

It was firſt conquered by the *Carthaginians*, then

then by the *Romans*, then by the *Vandals*, immediately after by the *Goths*, after that by the *Saracens* and *Moors*, and divided into ſeveral Kingdoms, till *Anno* 1478. *Ferdinand* drove out the *Moors* and erected a Monarchy, which ſtill continues. So that the preſent Government is under its own King, who has many Dominions and more Titles, particularly that of the *Catholick King*. His Royal Seat is *Madrid*.

The Inhabitants deſcend from the *Goths*, *Moors*, *Jews*, and old *Spaniards*, all Roman Catholicks. Their Language, the vulgar *Spaniſh* or *Caſtilian*; a manly Tongue, compoſed of *French*, *Latine*, *Gothiſh*, *Arabick* and old *Spaniſh*. In *Biſcay* they ſpeak the old *Cantabrian*, and the *Arabick* in ſome of the Mountains in *Granada*. Their chief Commodities are Sacks, Sugars, Oyl, Metals, Rice, Silk, Orenges, Raiſins, Wool, Cork, Roſin and Lamb-skins. It contains 14 Provinces, which are as following.

1. Kingdom of *Gallicia*, but part of the old *Gallicia*, the moſt N. W. Province 170 m. l. and 140 br. ch. T. *Compoſtella*, *Mondonedo*, *Coranna* and *Lugo*.

2. Province of *Aſturia*, part of the old *Gallicia*; on the E. of *Gallicia*, 135 m. l. and 60 br. divided into two parts, *viz.* 1. *Aſturia de Oviedo*, ch. T. *Oviedo*; and 2. *Aſturia de Santillina*,

tillina, ch. T. *Santillina*. *Oviedo* is ch. T. of both.

3. Province of *Biſcay*, and *Cantabria*, part of the old *Tarraconenſis*; on the E. of *Aſturia* 120 m. l. and 74 br. divided into three parts, *viz.* 1. *Ipuſco* or *Guipuſcoa*, ch. T. *Placentia*; 2. *Biſcay*, ch. T. *Bilbo*; and 3. *Alava*, ch. T. *Salvatierra*. *Bilbo* is ch. T. of the whole.

4. Kingdom of *Navarr*, part of old *Tarraconenſis*, on the S. E. of *Biſcay*; 96 m. l. & 88 br. ch. T. are *Pampalune*, *Eſtella*, *Olita*, and *Tudela*.

5. Kingdom of *Aragon*, part of *Tarraconenſis* and *Carthagenenſis*; on the S. E. of *Navarr*. 180 m. l. & 120 br. ch. T. are *Saragoſſa*, *Jacca*, *Balbaſtro* and *Hueſca*.

6. Principality of *Catalonia*, part of old *Tarraconenſis*, on the E. of *Aragon*; 180 m. l. & 130 br. ch. T. are *Barcelona*, *Taragon*, and *Tortoſa*. In this is the Country of *Rouſillon*, under the *French*; ch. T. *Peripignan*.

7. Kingdom of *Valencia*, part of old *Carthagenenſis*; on the S. W. of *Catalonia*; 178 m. l. and 70 br. ch. T. are *Valencia*, *Alicant*, *Segorbe*, and *Origrella*.

8. Kingdom of *Murcia*, part of old *Carthagenenſis*; on the S. W. of *Valencia*; 96 m. l. & 70 br. ch. T. are *Murcia*, *Cartegena*, and *Lorca*.

9. New

9. New *Caſtile*, part of old *Carthagenenſis* with a little of *Luſitania*; on the N. W. of *Murcia* 230 m. l. & 220 br. ch. T. are *Madrid*, *Toledo*, *Alcala de Henares*, *Cuenca* and *Cividad Real*.

10. Old *Caſtile*, part of old *Gallicia* and *Carthagenenſis*; on the N. of new *Caſtile*; 190 m. l. & 145 br. ch. T. are *Burgos*, *Valadolid*, and *Segovia*. In this lies the Province of *Rioja*; ch. T. *Logronno*.

11. Kingdom of *Leon*, part of old *Gallicia* and *Luſitania*; on the W. of old *Caſtile*; 165 m. l. & 110 br. ch. T. are *Leon*, *Salamanca*, *Toro*, and *Aſtorga*.

12. *Extremadura* part of old *Luſitania* and *Betica*; on the S. of *Leon*; 194 m. l. & 120 br. ch. T. are *Placentia*, *Alcantra*, *Merida*, and *Coria*. This Pr. by ſome is made in *Leon*, and by others in *Caſtile*.

13. Kingdom of *Andaluſia*, or *Vandalitia*, part of old *Betica*, with ſome of *Carthagenenſis*; on the S. of *Extremadura* and new *Caſtile*; 286 m. l. 140 br. ch. T. *Sevil*, *Cadis*, *Cordova*, and *Jaen*.

14. Kingdom of *Granada*, part of old *Betica*; on the S. E. of *Andaluſia*; 220 m. l. & 70 br. ch. T. are *Granada*, *Guadix*, and *Malaga*.

The *Spaniſh* Iſles lie in the *Mediterranian*, on the S. of *Catalonia*; they are 1. *Majorca*, 2. *Minorca*,

norca, (these were the old Baleures) and 3. *Ivica*. Ch. T. are the same again.

Rivers of chiefest note are five, *viz.* 1. *Tego*, 2. *Ebro*, 3. *Douro*, 4. *Guadiana*, and 5. *Guadalquiver*.

Principal Mountains (besides the *Pirenean Hills*) are, 1. *Siera Morina*, and 2. *Nevada*.

Archbishopricks 8, Bishopricks 45, Universities 16.

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2. Portugal.

THE Kingdom of *Portugal*, properly a part of *Spain*, lying on the W. of *Leon*, *Extremadura*, and *Andalusia*; and on the S. of *Gallicia*. Situated between the 7th and 11th degr. and 10 min. of Lon. and between the 36 & 50 min. and the 46 & 20 min. of Lat. being in length from North to South 360 Miles, and in breadth from East to West 136 Miles. It contains a great part of the old *Lusitania*, with part of old *Gallicia* and *Betica*. It is by our modern Linguists falsly called *Lusitania*.

It was first conquered by the *Romans*, and run the same fortune with the rest of *Spain*, till *Anno* 1139. it had its own Kings, who were afterwards tributary to *Spain*, till *Anno* 1640. it revolted, and still remains independent

dent under its own Kings, who has alſo conſiderable Dominions in *Aſia*, *Africa* and *America*. His Royal Seat is *Lisbon*.

The Inhabitants, as well as thoſe of *Spain*, are all Roman Catholicks. Their Language is the vulgar *Spaniſh*, but has ſomewhat more of the *French* than that. Their chief Commodities are Honey, Allom, Fiſh, Wine, Oyl, Fruits, white Marble and Salt. It contains ſix Provinces, which are as following.

1. *Entre minho douro*, part of the old *Gallicia*; the moſt N. Province; 75 m. l. & 54 br. ch. T. are *Braga*, *Porto* and *Barcelos*.

2. *Tralos montes*, part of old *Gallicia* and *Luſitania*; on the E. of *Entre minho douro*; 120 m. l. & 100 br. ch. T. are *Miranda*, *Bragenza* and *Villa Real*.

3. *Beira*, part of old *Luſitania*, on the S. of *Trolos Montes*, and *Entre minho douro*; 130 m. l. & 95 br. ch. T. are *Coimbra*, *Viſeu* and *Lamego*.

4. *Eſtremadura*, part of old *Luſitania*; on the S. W. of *Beira*; 140 m. l. & 80 br. ch. T. are *Lisbon*, *Leiria* and *Alangver*.

5. *Alentejo*, or *Entre tejo guadiana*, part of old *Luſitania* and *Betica*; on the S. E. of *Eſtremadura*; 165 m. l. & 98. br. ch. T. are *Evotra*, *Elvas* and *Beja*.

6. Kingdom of *Algarve*, part of old *Luſitania*; on the S. of *Alentejo*; 86 m. l. & 35 br.

ſince

ſince united to *Portugal*; ch. T. are *Faro*, *Lagos* and *Silves*.

Rivers of chiefeſt note are three, *viz.* 1. *Tego*, 2. *Douro*, and 3. *Guadiana*. I find no Mountains.

Archbiſhopricks 3, Biſhopricks 10, Univerſities 2.

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3. France.

THE Kingdom of *France* is a famous Country, lying on the N. E. of *Spain*, and W. of *Germany*, and part of *Italy*, almoſt in form of a Square. Situated between the 13th and the 27th and 10 min. of Lon. and between the 42 and 15 min. and the 51 and 6 min. of Lat. being in length from the W. parts of *Bretagne* to the E. parts of *Provence* 650 miles; and the breadth from the borders of *Biſcay* in *Spain*, to the N. E. parts of *Lorrain* 550 miles. It contains the greateſt part of the old *Gaul*, (by ſome *Galatia*, and *Celto Galatia*) now called by the *Italians*, *Franza*; by the *Portuguez*, *Franzam*; by the *Germans*, *Franckreich*; by the *Dutch*, *Vrancryck*; and by the *Polanders*, *Francukazemia*.

It was firſt conquered by the *Romans*, afterwards by the *Francks*, *Goths*, and *Burgun lians*; the

the chief were the *Francks*, who erected a Monarchy, which has continued in the ſucceſſion of Kings of three ſeveral Races, which by little and little has made themſelves as great as any in Chriſtendom. So that it is now under its own King, who has the Title of *Moſt Chriſtian King*. His Royal Seat is *Paris*.

The Inhabitants are for the moſt part Roman Catholicks; the reſt are Proteſtants. Their Language is the vulgar *French*; a very ſoft Language, compoſed of old *Gallick*, *German*, and *Latine*. In ſome parts of *Bretagne* they uſe the old *Britiſh* or *Welch*. The chief Commodities are Salt, Fiſh, Corn, Wines, Almonds, Coral, Canvas, Oade, Linnen, Paper, Wood, and Skins. It contains twelve Governments, beſides the Conqueſts. They are as following.

1. Government of *Picardy*, part of old *Belgica ſecunda*, the moſt N. Province; 130 m. l. & 36 br. divided into, 1. Higher *Picardy*, containing four Counties; ch. T. are *Amiens*, and St. *Quinten*; and, 2. Lower *Picardy*, containing four Counties; ch. T. are *Abbeville*, *Calais*, and *Boulogne*; *Amiens* is ch. T. of both.

2. Government of *Champagne*, part of *Belgica* 2, and *Lugdunenſis* 1, & 4; on the S. E. of *Picardy*, 160 m. l. & 130 br. ch. T. are *Reims*, *Troyes*, *Chalon* and *Sens*. To this is joyned

ed the D. of *Barrois*, ſometimes part of *Lorrain*; ch. T. *Barleduc*.

3. Government of the Iſle of *France*, part of *Belgica Secunda* and *Lugdunenſis* 4. on the W. of *Champagne* 160 m. l. & 115 br. ch. T. is *Paris*. In this are included, 1. D. of *Valois*; ch. T. *Senlis*. 2. Pro. of *Gaſtenois*; ch. T. *Montargis*: And, 3. Pro. of *Brie*; ch. T. *Meaux*.

4. Government and Dukedom of *Normandy an. Neſtria*, and *Lugdunenſis ſecunda*; on the W. of the Iſle of *France*, and S. W. of *Picardy*; 175 m. l. & 80 br. divided into the Higher and Lower, and thoſe again into twelve Counties. Ch. T. are *Roven*, *Caen*, *Alencon* and *Coutance*.

5. Government and Dukedom of *Bretagne an. Armorica*, part of *Lugdunenſis tertia*; on the S. W. of *Normandy*, being the moſt W. part of all *France*; 180 m. l. & 110 br. divided into Counties. Ch. T. are *Rennes*, *Nants*, *Breſt* and *Blavet*.

6. Government of *Orleanois*, part old *Lug.* 3 & 4, and *Aquitain*; on the E. of *Bretagne*; 210 m. l. & 200 br. It contains 13 Provinces: *viz.* 1. Earl. of *Main*; ch. T. *Mans*. 2. Earl. of *Perch*; ch. T. *Nogen*. 3. *Beauce*; ch. T. *Chartres*. 4. D. of *Orleanois*; ch. T. *Orleans*. 5. D. of *Nivernois*; ch. T. *Nevers*. 6. D. of *Berry*; ch. T. *Bourges*. 7. *Blai-*

7. *Blaiſois*; ch. T. *Blois*. 8. D. of *Vendeſmois*; ch. T. *Vendeſme*. 9. D. of *Touraine*; ch. T. *Tours*. 10. D. of *Anjou*; ch. T. *Angers*. 11. Earl of *Poictu*; ch. T. *Poictiers*. 12. D. of *Angoumois*; ch. T. *Angoumois*: And, 13. *Aunis*; ch. T. *Rochelle*. *Orleans* is ch. T. of the whole.

7. Government of *Burgundy*, part of old *Lugdunenſis prima*; on the E. of *Orleanois*; 180 m. l. & 130 br. It contains four Parts; *viz.* 1. D. of *Burgundy*, the greateſt part; ch. T. *Dyon* and *Autun*. 2. *Breſs*; ch. T. *Bourg*. 3. *Challonois*; ch. T. *Challon*. And, 4. *Dombres*; ch. T. *Trevoux*. *Dyon* is ch. T. of the whole.

8. Government of *Lionois*, part of old *Aquitain* and *Lugdunenſis prima*; on the S. W. of *Burgundy*; 208 m. l. & 138 br. It contains ſeven Provinces, *viz.* D. of *La Marche*; ch. T. *Gueret*. 2. D. of *Bourbon*; ch. T. *Moulins* and *Bourbon*. 3. Low *Auvergne*; ch. T. *Clermont*. 4. High *Auvergne*; ch. T. St. *Flour*. 5. *Foreſt*; ch. T. *Roanne*. 6. Bar. of *Beaujalvis*; ch. T. *Beaujeu*: And, 7. *Leonois* ch. T. *Lions*, the chief of the whole.

9. Government of *Guienne* and *Gaſcony*, the greateſt part of old *Aquitain* with a little of *Narbonenſis*; on the S. W. of *Lionois*; 270 m. l. & 230 br. Firſt, *Guienne* contains nine Provinces, *viz.* 1. Earl. of *Saintogne*; ch. T. *Saintes*.

Saintes. 2. *Perigort*; ch. T. *Perigeux.* 3. *Limoſin*; ch. T. *Limoges.* 4. *Quercy*; ch. T. *Cahors.* 5. *Rovergue*; ch. T. *Rhodes.* 6. *Agenois*; ch T. *Agen.* 7. *Bazadois*; ch. T. *Bazas.* 8. *Guienne*; ch. T. *Bourdeaux*: And, 9. *Condonois*; ch. T. *Condom.* Secondly, *Gaſcony* contains twelve Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Les Landes*; ch. T. *Dax.* 2. D. of *Albert*; ch. T. *Albert.* 3. *Gaſcony*; ch. T. *Aire.* 4. *Armanack*; ch. T. *Aux.* 5. *Gavre*; ch. T. *Verdun.* 6. *Cominges*; ch. T. *Lombes.* 7. *Conſerans*; ch. T. *Bertrant.* 8. Prin. of *Bearn*; ch. T. *Pau.* 9. *Bigorre*; ch. T. *Tarbe.* 10. *Soule*; ch. T. *Mauleon.* 11. *Baſe Navarr*; ch. T. St. *Palais.* And, 12. *La Bour*; ch. T. *Bayonne. Bourdeaux* is ch. T. of the whole.

10. Government of *Languedoc*, part of old *Narbonenſis* with a little of *Aquitain*; on the E. of *Guienne* and *Gaſcony*; 238 m. l. & 148 br. It contains three Provinces, *viz.* 1. Higher *Languedoc*; ch. T. *Thoulouſſe*: in this are included two others, *viz. Albigois*, ch. T. *Alby*; and the Earl of *Foix*, ch. T. *Foix.* 2. Lower, *Languedoc*; ch. T. *Mompelier* and *Niſmes*: And 3. *Serennes*, which contains three Provinces, *viz. Givandan*, ch. T. *Mende*; *Velay*, ch. T. *La Puy*; and *Viviers*, ch. T. *Viviers.* The ch. T. of the whole is *Thoulouſſe.*

11. Government of *Dauphine*, part of old *Narbonenſis*, afterwards part of *Vianenſis prima*;

ma; on the E. of *Languedoc*; 150 m. l. & 110 br. divided into, 1. Higher *Dauphine*; ch. T. *Ambrun* and *Pignerol*: And, 2. Lower *Dauphine*; ch. T. *Grenoble* and *Vienna*. *Grenoble* is chief of both.

12. Government of *Provence*, part of old *Narbonenſis*, afterwards part of *Vianenſis tertia* and *prima*; on the S. of *Dauphine*, 160 m. l. and 98 br. ch. T. are *Aix*, *Arles*, *Marſelles*, and *Toulon*. Here is alſo the County of *Venaſcin*, (under the Pope) ch. T. *Avignon*; in which lies the Prin. of *Orenge*; ch. T. *Orenge*, by right belonging to our King.

13. To theſe are added two others, *viz.* the Dukedom of *Lorrain*, part of old *Belgica prima*, now under the *French*. It lies on the E. of *Champagne*, 128 m. l. & 98 br. divided into three Baliwicks, *viz.* *Nancy*, *Vandrevauge*, and *Vauge*; ch. T. are *Nancy*, *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*. Here is alſo the Prin. of *Salm*; ch. T. *Salm*.

14. *Franche Comte*, or the County of *Burgundy*, part of old *Lugdunenſis quinta*, formerly under *Spain*. It lies on the S. of *Lorrain*, 135 m. l. & 84 br. divided into three Counties, *viz.* *Amoul*, *Dole*, and *Aval*; ch. T. *Beſanſon*, *Dole*, and *Salins*. Here is alſo the County of *Mombeliart*; ch. T. *Mombeliart*. This and the D. of *Burgundy* make up one of the 10 Circles of *Germany*. The Conqueſts in the

the *Low Countrys* and *Alſatia* ſhall be treated of afterwards.

Rivers of principal note are four, *viz.* 1. *Loyre*, 2. *Seyne*, 3. *Garond*, and 4. *Rhoſne*.

Chief Mountains (beſides the Pirenean hills) are thoſe called *Sevennes* in *Languedoc*.

Archbiſhopricks 18. Biſhopricks 106. Univerſities 20.

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4. Italy.

ITaly, one of the moſt famous Countrys in *Europe*, lies on the S. E. of *France*, and S. of *Germany*, incompaſſed on three ſides with Sea. Situated between the 25th and the 40th, and 40 min. of Lon. and between the 37th and 36 min. and the 46th and 10 min. of Lat. It is almoſt in form of a mans leg, being in length from *Geneva* to *Otranto* 760 miles; in breadth from *Nizza* to *Trieſte* 380, from *Ancona* to *Civita Vechia* 134, and from *Policaſtro* to *Barletta* but 75 miles. In this extent were comprehended the old Dioceſs of *Rome*, the greateſt part of that of *Italy*, and part of *Gaul*. It was anciently called *Auſonia*, *Latium*, *Heſperia*, *Saturnia*, and *Oenotria*; now, by the *Germans*, *Welſchlandt*; by the *Danes*, *Valland*; by the *Turks*, *Talia*; by the *Poles*, *Wolſ-*

Wolskazemia; and by the *Sclavonians*, *Vloska*.

It anciently had ſeveral Governments, till conquered by the *Romans*, who had their Emperours till conquered by the *Goths*, and ſoon after by the *Longobards*, and after that by the *French* and *Germans*, till the Imperial Power failing, it was reduced to ſeveral petty Governments; ſo that it is at preſent ruled by the King of *Spain*, the Pope, five Dukes of the greater ſort, four of the leſs, three Commonwealths, with ſome other ſmall Governments. The chief City is *Rome*.

The Inhabitants are Roman Catholicks, with ſome few Proteſtants in the N. W. parts. Their Language, the vulgar *Italian*, very courtly and fluent, compoſed of *Latine* and old *Italian*, with ſome *Lombardian* in the North, ſome *Gothiſh* in the middle, and a little *Greek* in the S. Eaſt; but in *Savoy* they ſpeak the *French*. Their chief Commodities are Corn, Wine, Oyl, Fruits, Rice, Silks, Velvits, Taffaties, Grograms, Sattins, Fuſtians, Allom and Glaſſes. It contains 12 Provinces, beſides the Iſles, which are as following.

1. Dukedom of *Savoy*, part of old *Gallia Narbonenſis*; the moſt N. W. Province bordering on *France*, 90 m. l. & 60. br. it contains ſeven parts, *viz.* 1. The Commonwealth of *Geneva*, (free) ch. T. *Geneva*. 2. County of *Geneva*; ch. T. *Annecy*. 3. Proper *Savoy*; ch. T. *Chambery*.

bery. 4. *Morienne*; ch. T. St. *Jean.* 5. *Tarenteſs*; ch. T. *Mouſtiers.* 6. *Foſſigny*; ch. T. *Cluſe*: And, 7. D. of *Chablais*; ch. T. *Thonon. Chambery* is ch. T. of the whole. It is under its own independent Dukes, except the State of *Geneva.*

2. Principality of *Piedmont*, part of old *Narbonenſis*, with a little of *Liguria*; on the S. E. of *Savoy*, 140 m. l. & 104 br. It contains nine Provinces, *viz.* 1. D. of *Aouſt*; ch. T. *Aouſt.* 2. *Signeuri* of *Vercelli*; ch. T. *Vercels.* In this is the Prin. of *Maſſerino* (under its own Princes) ch. T. *Maſſerino.* 3. Mar. of *Suſa*; ch. T. *Suſa* (under the *French*). 4. *Prendi*; ch. T. *Turin.* 5. Mar. of *Jurea*; ch. T. *Jurea.* 6. Proper *Piedmont*; ch. T. *Conio.* 7. *Aſti*; ch. T. *Aſti.* 8. Mar. of *Saluzzo*; ch. T. *Saluzzo.* 9. *Nizza*; ch. T. *Nizza. Turin* is ch. T. of the whole. It is under *Savoy*, except *Maſſerino* and *Suſa.*

3. Dukedom of *Montferret*, that part of old *Liguria* that was called *Ciſapennina*; on the E. of *Piedmont*, 65 m. l. & 45. br. it comprehends the Ter. of *Laughe*, and is partly under the Duke of *Savoy*, and partly under the Duke of *Mantua*; ch. T. under *Mantua*, are *Caſale* and *Acqui*; ch. T. under *Savoy*, are *Alba* and *Trino. Caſale* is chief of all.

4. The State of *Genoa*, part of old *Liguria*, an independent Commonwealth, on the S. of

Mont-

Montferret and E. of *Piedmont*, 155 m. l. & 30 br. ch T. are *Genoa*, *Savona*, *Albenga* and *Noli*. In the bounds of this Province lies, 1. The Prin. of *Onegla*, ch. T. *Onegla* (under *Savoy*). 2. Mar. of *Finale*, (under *Spain*) ch. T. *Finale*. 3. Town and Mar. of *Torreglia*, under its own Prince: And, 4. Prince of *Monaco*, under *France*.

5. Dukedom of *Milan*, the greateſt part of old *Gallia Tranſpadana*, with ſome of *Liguria*; on the N. of *Genoa*, and E. of *Montferret* and *Piedmont*, 155 m. l. & 115 br. It contains eight parts, *viz.* 1. *Milaneſe*, ch. T. *Milan*. 2. *Novare*, ch. T. *Novara*. 3. *Lanmellina*, ch. T. *Lanmellina*. 4. *Aleſſandrino*, ch. T. *Aleſſandria*. 5. *Tortoneſe*, ch. T. *Tortona*. 6. *Paveſe*, ch. T. *Pavia*. 7. *Lodigiano*, ch. T. *Lodi*: And, 8. *Cremoneſe*, ch. T. *Cremona*. It is now under the King of *Spain*.

6. Dukedom of *Parma*, part of the old *Gallia Ciſpadana*, on the S. E. of *Milan*, and N. E. of *Genoa*, 60 m. l. & 55 br. It is divided into three parts, *viz.* 1. D. of *Parma* it ſelf, ch. T. *Parma*. 2. D. of *Piecenza*, ch. T. *Piecenza*: And, 3. Ter. of *Buſetto*, ch. T. *Buſetto*. All under the D. of *Parma*.

7. Dukedom of *Modena*, part of old *Gallia Ciſpadana*; on the E. of *Parma*, 84 m. l. & 46 br. ch. T. are *Modena* and *Regio*. In the bounds of this Dukedom are four other ſmall

Provinces, *viz.* 1. Ter. of *Carpi*, ch. T. *Carpi*. 2. Ter. of *Corregio*, ch. T. *Corregio*. Theſe two are under the Duke of *Modena*. 3. D. of *Mirandula*, ch. T. *Mirandula*. And, 4. Prin. of *Novellara*, ch. T. *Novellara*. Theſe two are under their own Princes.

8. Dukedom of *Mantua*, part of the old *Cenomani*; on the N. of *Modena*, 68 m. l. & 38 br. ch. T. *Mantua*. In the bounds of this Dukedom are four other Soveraignties, (beſides the Prin. of *Bozolo*, under the D. of *Mantua*,) *viz.* 1. D. of *Sabionetta*, ch. T. *Sabionetta*. 2. D. of *Guaſtilla*, ch. T. *Guaſtilla*. 3. Prin. of *Caſtiglione*, ch. T. *Caſtillon*: And 4. Prin. of *Solfare*. Theſe are under their ſeveral Princes.

9. Commonwealth of *Venice*, on the N. E. of *Mantua*, 260 m. l. & 114 br. It contains the old *Venetia*, *Carnia*, *Iſtria*, and part of *Cenomani*; now divided into 14 Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Bergamaſco*, ch. T. *Bergamo*. 2. *Cremenſe*, ch. T. *Crema*. 3. *Breſſciano*, ch. T. *Breſſcia*. 4. *Veronez*, ch. T. *Verona*. 5. *Vicentino*, ch. T. *Vicenza*. 6. *Paduano*, ch. T. *Padua*. 7. *Rovigino*, ch. T. *Rovigo*. 8. *Dogato*, ch. T. *Venice*. 9. *Marca Trevigiano*, ch. T. *Trevigio*. 10. *Feltrino*, ch. T. *Feltri*. 11. *Belluneſs*, ch. T. *Belluno*. 12. *Cadorino*, ch. T. *Cadore*. 13. *Friuli*, ch. T. *Udine*: And, 14. *Iſtria*, ch. T. *Cabo d' Iſtria*.

Theſe

Theſe nine Provinces commonly go under the general name of *Lumbardy*.

10. The State of the Church or the Popedom under the Pope, on the S. of *Venice*, 260 m. l. & 130 br. It contains the old Pro. of *Umbria*, *Picenum*, *Sabina*, greateſt part of *Latium*, with part of *Gal. Ciſpadana* and *Hetruria*, now divided into 12 Provinces, *viz.* 1. D. of *Ferrara*, ch. T. *Ferrara*. 2. *Bologneſe*, ch. T. *Bologna*. 3. *Romagna*, ch. T. *Ravenna*. In this is the Town and Soveraign Mar. of *Meldola*. 4. D. of *Urbine*, ch. T. *Urbine*. In this are the County of *Citta de Caſtello*; Ter. of *Fano*; and the Commonwealth of St. *Marino*, (independent) ch. T. are the ſame. 5. Mar. of *Ancona*, ch. T. *Ancona*. 6. D. of *Spoletto* or *Umbria*, ch. T. *Spoletto*. 7. *Perugiano*, ch. T. *Perugia*. 8. *Orviatano*, ch. T. *Orvieto*. 9. D. of *Caſtro*, (under the D. of *Parma*) ch. T. *Caſtro*. 10. St. *Peter's Patrimony*; ch. T. *Viterbo*. In this are the D. of *Braciano* (under its own D.) County of *Ronciglia-no*; and that of *Citta de Caſtillana*, ch. T. are the ſame. 11. *Sabina*, ch. T. *Magliano*. 12. *Campagna di Roma*, ch. T. *Rome*.

11. Great Dukedom of *Tuſcany*, but a part of the old *Tuſcia* or *Hetruria*; on the S. W. of the Popedom, 170 m. l. & 120 br. It contains, 1. The Dukedom of *Florence*, ch. T. *Florence*. 2. Ter. of *Sienna*, ch. T. *Sienna*. 3. Ter.

of *Piſa*, ch T. *Piſa* and *Leghorn*. Theſe are under the Duke of *Tuſcany*. 4. Commonwealth of *Luca*, (independent) ch. T. *Luca*. 5. The State of *Preſidii*, (under *Spain*) ch. T. *Orbitello*. 6. Duke of *Carrara* and *Maſſa* (under its own Duke). 7. Prin. of *Piombino*, ch. T. *Piombino*: Its Prince is under the protection of *Spain*. *Florence* is ch. T. of the whole.

12. Kingdom of *Naples*, on the S. E. of the Popedom, 340 m. l. & 120 br. It contains the old Pro. of *Samnum*, *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Meſſapia*, *Lucania*, *Brutium*, with a little of *Latium*; now divided into twelve Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Abruzzo* the further, ch. T. *Aquila*. 2. *Abruzzo* the nigher, ch. T. *Lanciano* and *Civita di Chie*. 3. *Moliſſa*, ch. T. *Moliſe*. 4. *Terra di Lavoro*, ch. T. *Naples*, and *Capua*. 5. Further *Principate*, ch. T. *Benevento*. 6. Nigher *Principate*, ch. T. *Salerno*. 7. *Baſilicate*, ch. T. *Cirenza*. 8. *Capitinate*, or *Puglia*, ch. T. *Manfredonia*. 9. *Terra di Bari*, ch. T. *Bari*. 10. *Terra di Otranto*, ch. T. *Otranto*. 11. *Calabria* the Nigher, ch. T. *Coſenze*, and *Roſſano*. 12. *Calabria* the Further, ch. T. *Regio* and St. *Severino*. It is under the K. of *Spain*.

The *Italian* Iſles are chiefly three; which are,

1. Kingdom of *Sicily*, on the S. W. of *Naples*, 200 m. l. & 148 br. under the K. of *Spain*.

Spain. Divided into three Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Val di Demona*, ch. T. *Meſſina* and *Catana.* 2. *Val di Noto*, ch. T. *Siracoſſa* and *Noto*: And, 3. *Val di Mazera*, ch. T. *Palermo* and *Montreal.* *Palermo* is ch. of all.

2. Kingdom of *Sardinia an. Ichuſua* and *Sandaliotes*, on the N. W. of *Sicily*, 160 m. l. 94 br. ch. T. are *Cagliari*, *Creſtagni* and *Saſſari.* It is under the K. of *Spain.*

3. Iſland of *Corſica*, under the Commonwealth of *Genoa*, on the N. of *Sardinia*, 115 m. l. & 55 br. ch. T. are *Baſtia*, *Corte*, *St. Florence*, and *Boniface.*

Rivers of chiefeſt note are four, *viz.* 1. *Po*, 2. *Adige*, 3. *Tiber*, and 4. *Arno.*

Mountains of greateſt note, are the *Alps* and *Apennine.*

Chief Lakes are eight, *viz.* 1. *Garda*, 2. *Como*, 3. *Magjore*, 4. *Iſeo*, 5. *Lugato*, 6. *Perugia*, 7. *Celano*, and 8. *Boſſeno.*

Patriarchs three, *viz.* *Rome*, *Venice*, and *Aquileja.*

Archbiſhopricks 78, Biſhopricks 278, Univerſities 17.

5. British Isles.

THE *British* Isles, or the *English* Dominions lie in the Western Ocean, on the N. of *France*, and W. of *Denmark* and the *Low Countries*. Situated between the 8th and the 20th, & 55 min. of Lon. and between the 50 and 59th degr. of Lat. Under this Name are comprehended, 1. *England*, 2. *Wales*, 3. *Scotland*, and 4. *Ireland*.

1. *England*.

The Kingdom of *England* lies on the S. of *Scotland*, in a triangular form, incompassed on three sides with the Sea. In length from N. to S. about 325 miles, in breadth from E. to W. about 300 miles, containing about 30 millions of Acres. It contains the greatest part of the ancient *Albion* and *Britain*, sometimes called *Lhoegria*: now called by the *French*, *Angleterre*; by the *Italians*, *Inghilterra*; by the *Spaniards*, *Inglaterra*; and by the *Germans*, *Engellandt*.

It was first conquered by the *Romans*; after that it had its own Kings; next by the *Saxons*, dividing it into seven Kingdoms, but afterwards

wards united again; then by the *Danes*, again by the *Saxons*; at last by the *Normans*, who erected that Monarchy which still continues: so it is now wholly under its own King, who has the Title of *Defender of the Faith*. His Royal Seat is at *London*.

The Inhabitants are of the Reformed Religion, here taught in its purity; some few are Papists. Their Language a branch of the *Tutonick*, chiefly compounded of *Dutch*, *Latine*, and *French*; in some parts of *Cornwal* they use a sort of *Welch*. Their chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel, Metals, Timber, Coals, abundance of Wool, Cloth, Stuffs, Linnen, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Beer, *&c.* For the better methods sake, I shall divide it into the six Circuits of the Judges.

1. The Northern Circuit, the Seat of the old *Brigantes* and *Otalini*, afterwards the K. of *Northumberland*. Now containing six Counties, *viz.* *Northumberland*, *Durham*, *York*, *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, and *Lancashire*; ch. T. are *York*, *Durham* and *New-castle*.

2. Midland Circuit, the Seat of the old *Corotani*, and a few of the *Cornavii*, afterwards part of the K. of *Mercia*. It lies on the S. of the N. Circuit, containing seven Counties, *viz.* *Lincoln*, *Rutland*, *Northampton*, *Nottingham*, *Darby*, *Leicester*, and *Warwick*; ch. T. are, *Lincoln*, *Peterborough*, and *Nottingham*.

3. *Oxford* Circuit, the Seat of the old *Diboni*, *Atrebati*, greateſt part of the *Cornavii*, with ſome of the *Silures*, afterwards part of the K. of *Mercia*, and a little of the K. of W. *Saxons*. It contains eight Counties, *viz. Oxford*, *Berks*, *Glouceſter*, *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*; to theſe we may joyn (for methods ſake) the County Palatine of *Cheſter*: ch. T. are *Oxford*, *Cheſter*, and *Glouceſter*.

4. *Norfolk* Circuit, the Seat of the old *Iceni* with ſome of the *Catvellani*, afterwards the K. of *East Angles* with a part of *Mercia*. It lies on the E. of *Oxford* Circuit, containing ſix Counties, *viz. Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge*, *Huntington*, *Bedford*, and *Buckingham*: ch. T. are *Norwich*, *Ipſwich*, and *Cambridge*.

5. Home Circuit, the Seat of the old *Trinobantes*, *Regni*, *Cantii*, with a few of the *Catvellani*, afterwards the K. of E. *Saxons*, S. *Saxons*, and *Kent*. It lies on the S. of *Norfolk* Circuit, containing five Counties, *viz. Surry*, *Suſſex*, *Kent*, *Eſſex*, and *Hertford-ſhire*, to which we may joyn *Middleſex*: ch. T. are *London*, *Canterbury*, and *Colcheſter*.

6. Weſtern Circuit, the Seat of the old *Dumnonii*, *Belgæ*, and *Durotriges*, afterwards the greateſt part of the K. of W. *Saxons*. It lies on the W. of Home Circuit, containing ſix Counties, *viz. Southampton*, *Wilts*, *Dorſet*, *Somerſet*,

merſet, *Devon*, and *Cornwal*: ch. Towns are *Briſtol*, *Exeter*, and *Saliſbury*.

Chief Rivers are three, *viz.* 1. *Thames*, 2. *Severn*, and 3. *Trent*.

Mountains of greateſt note, are *Ingleborough*, *Pendle*, and *Pennegent*.

Archbiſhopricks 2, Biſhopricks 22, Univerſities 2.

2. *Wales.*

The Principality of *Wales*, lies on the Weſt of *England*, ſometimes reckoned a part thereof; ſeperated from it by the River *Dee*, and a line drawn to the River *Wie*. In length from N. to S. about 124 miles, and in breadth from E. to W. about 100 miles. It contains the greateſt part of the Roman *Britannia Secunda*, ſometimes called *Cambria*, and at this day by the *French* called *Galles*.

It was firſt conquered by the *Romans*, and afterwatds had a King of its own, and ſometimes two together; till at laſt the Kings of *England* by little and little reduced them: ſo that it is at preſent under the Kings of *England*, whoſe eldeſt Son has the Title of *Prince of Wales*.

The Inhabitants are moſt Proteſtants; their Language very harſh, being the ſame with the old *Britiſh*, but the *Engliſh* Tongue is uſed

also in many places. Their chief Commodities are Wool, Metals, Coals, Cottons, Bays, Cloth, &c. Divided into two parts, *viz.*

1. North *Wales*, the Seat of the old *Ordovices*, afterwards the K. of *Guinedth* and part of *Powisland*. It contains six Counties, *viz. Flint, Denbigh, Isle of Anglesey, Carnarvan, Merioneth*, and *Montgomery*: ch. T. are St. *Asaph, Montgomery*, and *Denbigh*.

2. South *Wales*, the Seat of the old *Dimetæ* and part of *Silures*, afterwards the K. of *Debenbarch* and part of *Powisland*. It contains six Counties, *viz. Cardigan, Radnor, Pembrook, Carmarthen, Brecknock*, and *Glamorgan*: ch. T. are *Pembrook*, St. *Davids*, and *Llandaff*.

Principal Rivers are those called, 1. *Wie*, and 2. *Dee*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Snowdon*, and 2. *Plinlimmon*.

3. *Scotland.*

The Kingdom of *Scotland* lies on the N. of *England*, from which seperated by the Rivers *Tweed* and *Solway* and the *Cheriot-hills*; in length from *Dungisby-head* to the S. parts of *Galway* 250 miles; in breadth from *Aberdeen* to the Isle of *Mule* 150 miles. It was anciently

ciently called *Calidonia*, and ſometimes *Albania*; now by the *French*, *l' Eſcoſſe*; by the *Germans*, *Schottlandt*.

It was for many Ages governed by its own Kings, till *Anno* 1602. it was to our great content united to *England*, and ſtill remains under that King; but ſome of the Northern parts are almoſt free: ch. T. is *Edenburgh*, the Seat of the former Kings.

The Inhabitants are moſtly Proteſtants, inclining to Presbytery. Their Language in the South parts is a corrupt *Engliſh*, and on the North and Weſt a Dialect of the *Iriſh*. Their chief Commodities are Cattel, Cows, Cloths, Friezes, Fiſh, Tallow, Hides, Lead-Oar. It is divided into two parts, which are,

1. Highland, or North *Scotland*. the Seat of the old *Scots*, 170 m. l. & 138 br. It contains thirteen Counties, *viz*. *Loquebrea*, *Braid albin*, *Perth*, *Athol*, *Anguis*, *Mern*, *Mar*, *Buquhan*, *Murrey*, *Roſs*, *Sutherland*, *Cathannes*, and *Strathnavern*: ch. T. are *Aberdeen*, *Perth*, and *Dundee*.

2. Lowland, or South *Scotland*, the Seat of the old *Picts*, 156 m. l. & 110 br. It contains twenty one Counties, *viz*. *Tiffedale*, *Merch*, *Landien*, *Liddiſdale*, *Eskadale*, *Annandale*, *Niddiſdale*, *Galloway*, *Carrick*, *Kile*, *Cunhingham*, *Arran*, *Cliveſdale*, *Lennox*, *Sterlin*, *Fife*, *Strathern*, *Menteith*, *Argile*, *Cantire*, and

and *Lorn*: ch. T. are *Edenburgh*, *Glaſco*, and St. *Andrews*.

Principal Rivers are two, *viz.* 1. *Tay*, and 2. *Spey*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Cheviot Hills*, and 2. thoſe of *Albany*.

Archbiſhopricks 2, Biſhopricks 12, Univerſities 4.

4. *Ireland.*

The Kingdom of *Ireland*, an Iſland lying on the Weſt of *England* and *Wales*; being in length from N. to South about 270 miles, and in breadth from E. to W. about 160 miles. Anciently called *Scotia minor*, *Juverna*, *Hibernia*, *Jernia*, and *Bernia*; now by the Natives, *Erin*, and by the *Welch*, *Yverdon*, and by the *Engliſh*, *Ireland*.

The People were formerly without Law or Government; firſt conquered by the *Norwegians*, then partly by *Henry* the Second of *England*, and not long after reduced to *England*. So that it is at preſent under the Kings of *England*. Governed by a Vice-Roy or Deputy, whoſe Seat is at *Dublin*.

The Inhabitants are both Proteſtants and Papiſts. Their Language, a Dialect of the old *Britiſh*, intermixed with *Norwegian*, *Daniſh* and *Engliſh*. The *Engliſh* is alſo frequently uſed among

among them. Their chief Commodities are Cattel, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Wax, Furs, Salt, Hemp, Linnen-Cloth, Pipe-staves, Wool, Friezes, Rugs, Mantles, &c. It is divided into four Provinces, which are,

1. *Ulster*, containing all the Northern parts, the Seat of the old *Rhobognii*, *Darnii*, *Volontii*, *Vemenii*, and *Erdini*, 116 m. l. & 100 br. It contains ten Counties, *viz.* *Dunnagal*, *Fermanagh*, *Tirone*, *Londonderry* or *Colerain*, *Antrim*, *Down*, *Armagh*, *Moneghon*, *Lough*, and *Cavan*: ch. T. are *Londonderry*, *Drogheda*, and *Armagh*.

2. *Connaught*, on the S. W. of *Ulster*, the Seat of the old *Auseri*, *Cangani*, and *Nagnatæ*, 130 m. l. & 84 br. It contains six Counties, *viz.* *Letrim*, *Slego*, *Majo*, *Roscoman*, *Galloway*, and *Thomond* or *Clare*: ch. T. are *Galloway*, *Killaloe*, and *Athlone*.

3. *Leinster*, on the E. of *Connaught*, the Seat of the old *Menapii*, *Cauci*, *Blanii*, and *Brigantes*, 112 m. l. & 70 br. It contains eleven Counties, *viz.* *Dublin*, *Kildare*, *Kings County*, *Queens County*, *Kilkenny*, *Caterlaugh*, *Wicklo*, and *Wexford*. The Pro. of *Meath* makes the other three, *viz.* *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, and *Longford*: ch. T. are *Dublin*, *Wexford*, and *Kilkenny*.

4. *Munster*, on the S. of *Leinster* and *Connaught*, the Seat of the old *Velibori*, *Uterni*, *Vo-*

Vodii, and *Coriondi*, 135 m. l. & 125 br. It contains ſix Counties, *viz. Tipperary*, *Waterford*, *Lymrick*, *Kerry*, *Cork*, and *Deſmond*: ch. T. are *Cork*, *Lymrick*, and *Waterford*.

Rivers of principal note are, 1. *Shannon*, and 2. *Awiduff*, or *Black Water*.

Archbiſhopricks 4, Biſhopricks 19, Univerſity 1.

The leſſer *Britiſh* Iſles are, 1. *Orcades*, 2. *Schetland*, 3. the *Hebraides*, 4. *Man*, 5. *Wight*, &c. Theſe are of no conſiderable note, ſo I ſhall paſs on.

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6. Low-Countries.

THE *Low-Countries*, a knot of Provinces right againſt *England*, on the N. of *France*, and W. of *Germany*. Situated between the 49th and 16 min. and the 53 and 37 min. of Lat. and between the 21ſt and the 26th and 28 min. of Lon. being in length from the N. parts of *Groningen*, to the S. parts of *Luxemburg* 264 miles, and in breadth from the W. parts of *Artois*, to the E. parts of *Luxemburg* 192 miles; containing about half of the ancient *Belgium*, with ſome of old *Germany*. Sometimes at preſent called *Belgium*, and the *Lower Ger-*

Germany, and also the 17 *Provinces*; by the *Dutch*, *Nederland*.

It was first conquered by the *Romans*, afterwards by the *French*, then divided into several Governments, till *Anno* 1309, reduced to one by *Philip* D. of *Burgundy*, till *Anno* 1581, some of the Provinces revolted, declaring themselves free; and since the *French* have gained several conquests: So that the present Government is under the *Hollanders*, *Spanish*, *French*, and the B. of *Liege*. The ch. T. of the *United Provinces* is *Amsterdam*, and that of the *Spanish Provinces* is *Antwerp*.

The Inhabitants of the *Spanish Provinces* are mostly Papists; in the *United Provinces* all Religions are suffered, but most are *Calvinists*. Their Language is the *Flemmish*, or *Low Dutch*, a Dialect of the *German*. In *Hainault*, *Artois*, and *French Flanders*, they use the *Walloon*, or a corrupted *French*. The chief Commodities are Linnen, Scarlet, Silks, Velvits, Armours, Ropes, Cables, Butter, Cheese, prepared Buff, Ox-hides, Spanish Leather, &c. It contains 17 Provinces, which are,

1. Barony of *Groningen*, the most Northern Province, 45 m. l. & 30 br. containing six little parts, *viz*. *Hunsingo*, *Westerquarter*, *Fivelingo*, *Goorecht*, *Oldeamten*, and *Westerwolt*; ch. T. are *Groningen*, *Dam*, and *Winschoten*.

2. Barony of *West-Friesland*, on the W. of *Groningen*, 36 m. l. & 32 br. containing three small

ſmall parts, *viz. Ooſtergoe*, *Weſtergoe*, and *Sevenwolden*: ch. T. are *Lewarden*, and *Franaker*.

3. Barony of *Overyſſel*, on the S. E. of *Weſt-Frieſland*, and S. of *Groningen*, 62 m. l. & 46 br. It contains three little parts, *viz. Drente*, *Sallandt*, and *Twenthe*: ch. T. are *Daventer*, *Swoll*, and *Campen*.

4. Earldom of *Zutphen*, on the S. of *Overyſſel*, 32 m. l. & 26 br. ch. T. *Zutphen* and *Grol*. To which is united all the D. of *Gelderland* that is under the *Hollanders*, 56 m. l. & 36 br. ch. T. are *Nimmegen* and *Arnhem*.

5. Barony of *Utrecht*, on the W. of *Gelderland* and *Zutphen*; 42 m. l. & 20 br. ch. T. are *Utrecht*, *Amersfort*, and *Duerſtede*.

6. Earldom of *Holland*, on the W. of *Utrecht*, 70 m. l. & 46 br. (beſides the Iſlands) divided into, 1. *North-Holland*, ch. T. *Amſterdam*, *Harlem*, and *Alcamaer*; and, 2. *South-Holland*, ch. T. *Rotterdam*, *Hague*, and *Leiden*.

7. Earldom of *Zeland*, on the S. of *Holland*; containing ſeven Iſlands, *viz. Schwoen*, *Duveland*, *Tolen*, *N. Beverland*, *S. Beverland*, *Wolferdicke*, and *Walcheran*: ch. T. are *Middleburg*, and *Fluſſing*.

Theſe are called the *Seven United Provinces*, one of the moſt conſiderable Commonwealths in the World; they contain a part of old *Germany*,

many, ſome of them being then a part of ancient *Saxony*.

8. Earldom of *Flanders*, on the S. W. of *Zeland*, 86 m. l. & 65 br. ſubject to the *Spaniards*, *French*, and *Hollanders*: ch. T. of the *Spaniards*, are *Ghent* and *Bruges*; of the *French*, are *Dunkirk* and *Lille*; of the *Hollanders*, are *Sluys* and *Hulſt*.

9. Earldom of *Artois*, on the S. W. of *Flanders*, 70 m. l. & 65 br. wholly under the *French*: ch. T. are *Arras* and St. *Omers*. To this may be joyned the B. of *Cambray*: ch. T. *Cambray*, alſo under the *French*.

10. Earldom of *Hainault*, on the E. of *Artois*, 68 m. l. & 60 br. It belongs moſtly to the *French*. Ch. T. of the *Spaniards*, are *Mons* and *Aeth*; of the *French*, are *Valenciennes* and *Maubeuge*. *Mons* is ch. T. of both.

11. Earldom of *Namur*, on the E. of *Hainault*, 34 m. l. & 30 br. ch. T. are *Namur*, *Charlemont*, and *Charleroy*. A little part of it is under the *French*.

12. Dukedom of *Brabant*, on the N. of *Namur*, 90 m. l. & 72 br. partly under the *Hollanders*. Ch. T. of the *Spaniards*, are *Bruſſels* and *Lovain*; ch. T. of the *Hollanders*, are *Breda* and *Boiſleduc*.

13. The *Marquiſate of the Holy Empire*, a ſmall Province in the bounds of *Brabant*, yet makes one of the 17 Provinces: ch. T. is *Antwerp*. So is alſo, 14. The

14. The Signeury of *Mechlin*, or *Malines*, another little Province in *Brabant*; ch. T. is *Mechlin*.

15. Biſhoprick of *Liege*, on the E. of *Brabant*, 74 m. l. & 35 br. ch. T. *Liege* and *Maeſtricht* (under *Holland*). It is under its own Biſh. who is Elec. of *Cologn*, and is part of the *Weſtphalian* Circle in *Germany*.

16. Dukedom of *Limburg*, alſo a part of the *Weſtphalian* Circle; on the E. of *Liege*, 38 m. l. & 30 br. ch T. is *Limburg*. It includes the Ter. of *Valkenburg* (under the *Hollanders*) ch. T. *Valkenburg*.

17. Dukedom of *Luxumburg*, on the S. of *Limburg*, 82 m. l. & 72 br. partly under the *French*. Ch. T. of the *Spaniards*, are *Luxumburg* and *Baſtoigne*; ch. of the *French*, are *Thionville* and *Monmedy*. Here is alſo the D. of *Buillon* and Ter. of St. *Hubert*, both under the B. of *Liege*.

Theſe ten Provinces are called the *Spaniſh* or *Catholick Provinces*, tho' at preſent not all under *Spain*. The Inhabitants under *Spain* are called *Flemmings*, and thoſe under *France*, *Walloons*. They contain part of the old *Belgica prima* and *ſecunda*, with all *Germania ſecunda*.

Rivers of principal note are three, *viz.* 1. *Rhine*, 2. *Maes*, and 3. *Scheld*.

Mountains I find not.

Archbiſhopricks 3, Biſhopricks 18, Univerſities 9.

7. Ger-

7. Germany.

THE Empire of *Germany* lies on the E. of the *Low-Countries* and *France*; on the N. of *Italy*; and on the W. of *Poland* and *Turky*, in form of a Square. Situated between the 25th and the 39th and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 45th and 12 min. and the 54 and 50 min. of Lat. being in length from the N. parts of *Pomerania*, to the S. parts of *Trent* about 640 miles, and in breadth from the W. parts of *Triers* to the E. parts of *Silesia* about 550 miles. In these bounds are contained but a part of old *Germany*, with part of *Gaul*, *Illyricum*, and some of old *Italy*, now called by the Inhabitants, *Teutschlandt*, or *Teitschlandt*; by the *French*, *Almagne*; by the *Spaniards*, *Almesia*, by the *Italians*, *la Germania*, or *l' Allemagnia*; by the *Dutch*, *Duistlandt*; by the *Poles*, *Niemieczka*; by the *Hungarians*, *Nemes*: and by the *Greeks*, *Elmagi*.

It was a good part conquered by the *Romans*; after they left it, it was divided among several Nations, till *Anno* 801 the *French* conquered it, and erected an Empire, which still continues, but a great part was soon after dismembred into many petty Governments; so that

that it is now under the Government of the Emperour, the K. of *Sweedland*, K. of *France*, K. of *Denmark*; ſix Soveraign Dukes; three great Biſhops; one great Palatine; one Lantgrave; with a great many inferior Dukes, Earls, Biſhops, as alſo many Imperial Cities and Hance Towns, ſo that there are above 300 Soveraigntics in *Germany*. The Imperial Seat is *Vienna*.

The Inhabitants are both *Papiſts* and *Proteſtants*, the later *Lutherans* and *Calviniſts*. Their Language is the High *Dutch*, an original Tongue very harſh. In *Bohemia* they ſpeak the *Sclavonian*; the *Italian* in *Tirol* and part of *Switzerland*; the *French* in part of *Alſatia* and *Walliſland*; and the *Cauchian* (among themſelves) in *Emden*. Their chief Commodities are Corn, Metals, Allom, Salt, Wine, Fleſh, Linnen, Quickſilver, Saffron, Armour, and Iron-works. This Empire is divided into ten Circles, beſides other Provinces in theſe bounds. They are,

1. Circle of the Upper *Saxony*, but a ſmall part of the old *Saxony*, the moſt N. E. Province 380 m. l. & 210 br. It contains three Parts, *viz.* Firſt, the D. of *Pomerania*, divided into, 1. *Ducal* (under the D. of *Brand.*) ch. T. *Camin* and *Colberg*. 2. *Royal* (under the K. of *Sweden.*) ch. T. *Stetin* and *Stralſund*: To theſe may be added the Iſle and Prin. of *Rugen*,

Rugen, ch. T. *Bergen*; and the Iſles of *Wolin* and *Wedom*, ch. T. the ſame. Secondly, the Marq. of *Brandenburg*, divided into, 1. *Altmark*, ch. T. *Stendal*; 2. *Middlemark*, ch. T. *Berlin*; and 3. *Newmark*, ch. T. *Lanſperg*. Thirdly, the States of *Saxony*, divided into ſix Parts, *viz.* 1. D. of *Saxony* (under its own D. and Elector) ch. T. *Wittenburg*. 2. Prin. of *Anhalt* (under ſeveral little Princes) ch. T. *Bernburg*. 3. Earl of *Mansfield* (ſequeſtred to the Elec. of *Sax.*) ch. T. *Mansfield*. 4. *Langravedom* of *Thuringia*, ch. T. *Erfurt* (under *Mentz*.) Here is alſo another Ter. under *Mentz* and the D. of *Hall*, *Weimar*, *Gotha*, and *Eiſenach*; the Earl of *Hoenſten*, *Schwartzburg*, *Stolberg*, and *Beichlingen*, ch. T. the ſame; all under their own Princes of the Houſe of *Saxony*. 5. Mar. of *Miſnia*, ch. T. *Dreſden* (under the Elec. of *Sax.*) In the bounds of theſe Pro. are the D. of *Oſterland* or *Altemburg*, with the B. of *Mersburg* and *Naumburg*, under their ſeveral Princes of the Houſe of *Saxony*. 6. *Voitland*, ch. T. *Plaven*, this is under the Elector of *Saxony*. Ch. T. of the whole Circle is *Berlin*.

2. Circle of the Lower *Saxony*, part of the old *Saxony*, on the W. of Upper *Saxony*, 240 m. l. & 220 br. It contains ſeven Parts, *viz.* 1. D. of *Holſtein*, which ſhall be ſpoken of in *Denmark*. 2. D. of *Mecklenburg* (ſubject to the

the two D. of *Guſtrow* and *Swerin*) ch. T. *Wiſmar*. 3. D. of *Lawenburg* (belonging to *Saxony*) ch. T. *Lawenburg*. 4. D. of *Breme* (ſubject to the *Sweeds*) ch. T. *Breme*; to which is joyned the Prin. of *Verdun*, ch. T. *Verdun*. 5. D. of *Lunenburg* (under its own Dukes) ch. T. *Zell* and *Lunenburg*. 6. D. of *Brunſwick*, divided into two branches, *viz*. *Wolfenbuttel Brunſwick* (under its own D.) ch. T. *Brunſwick* and *Wolfenbuttel*; and *Hanover Brunſwick*, containing the Ter. of *Calenbury*, ch. T. *Hanover*; D. of *Grupenhagen*, ch. T. *Grupenhagen*, with the Ter. of *Gottingen* and *Hamelin*, all ſubject to the Prince of *Hanover*. Within the bounds of this D. are the Biſh. of *Hilderſheim* (under its own B.) ch. T. *Hilderſheim*; and the Prin. of *Halberſtat*, (ſubject to the D. of *Bran.*) ch. T. *Halberſtat*. 7. D. of *Magdeburg* (under the D. of *Bran.*) ch. T. *Magdeburg*, chief of this Circle.

3. Circle of *Weſtphalia*, on the W. of Lower *Saxony*, a great part of it was part of the old *Saxony*, 220 m. l. & 156 br. Setting aſide *Limburg* and *Liege*, it contains about 31 Provinces, *viz*. four Dukedoms. 1. *Weſtphalia* (under the Arch. of *Cologne*) ch. T. *Arensberg*. 2. *Berg*, (ſubject to the D. of *Bran.*) ch. T. *Duſſeldorp*. 3. *Cleves* (under the D. of *Bran.*) ch. T. *Cleves*. 4. *Juliers* (ſubject to the D. of *Newburg*) ch. T. *Juliers*. One Principality. 5. *Min-*

5. *Minden* (under the D. of *Brandenburg*) ch. T. *Minden*. Three Biſhopricks. 6. *Munſter*. 7. *Paderbone* (both under the B. of *Munſter*) 8. *Oſnaburg* (under the D. of *Brunſwick*) ch. T. of theſe are the ſame. Twenty two Counties. 9. *Mark*, ch. T. *Ham*. 10. *Ravensburg* (both under *Bran.*) 11. *Oldenburg*, under the K. of *Denmark*. 12. *Piremont*, under the B. of *Munſter*. 13. *Schwaenburg*, under the Count of *Lippe*. 14. *Hoya*, under *Lunenburg* and *Haſſia*. 15. *Diepholt*, under *Lunenburg*. 16. *Ritburg*, under *Munſter*. 17. *Linge*, under the Prince of *Orange*. 18. *Emden*, partly under the *Hollanders*. 19. *Lippe*. 20. *Bentheim*. 21. *Borchſtenfort*. 22. *Rheda*. 23. *Tecklenburg*. 24. *Ulots*. 25. *Suga*. 26. *Virnenberg*. 27. *Mandoſcheid*. 28. *Wied* and *Runckel*. 29. *Branckhorſt* or *Gronsfeld*. And 30. *Dilleborg*, theſe twelve are under their own Counts, ch. T. the ſame. 31. *Abbacy* of *Corbey*, ch. T. *Corbey*, under its own Abbots. Ch. T. of this Circle is *Munſter*.

4. Circle of the Upper *Rhine*, on the S. of *Weſtphalia*, containing ſome part of Old *Belgium* and *Franconia*; now may be divided into five Parts, *viz.* 1. The Lantgravedom of *Haſſia* (under its own Prince) ch. T. *Caſſel*. In the bounds of this lies the County of *Waldick*, ch. T. *Waldick*; and the Abbacy of *Fuld*, ch. T. *Fuld*, both under their own Princes.

2. The

2. The Confederation of *Weteraw*, which are *Weteraw*, ch. T. *Dillenburg*; *Naſſaw*, (under the Prince of *Orange*) ch. T. *Naſſaw*; *Solms*, *Hanaw*, *Eyſenberg*, *Sayn*, *Witgenſtein*, &c. ch. T. the ſame; all under their own Counts. 3. County of *Erpach*, by ſome put in *Franconia*, (under its own Count) ch. T. *Erpach*, adjoyning to this is the Lan. of *Darmſtat* or *Gerewar*, ch. T. *Darmſtat*; its Prince is of the Family of *Haſſia*. 4. Biſh. of *Spires*, in the bounds of the Palatinate, but of this Circle, (under its own B) ch. T. *Spires* (free). 5. Lan. of *Alſatia*, (under the *French*) divided into three parts, *viz.* Lower *Alſatia*, ch. T. *Strasburg*; Higher *Alſatia*, ch. T. *Colmar*; and *Suntgow*, ch. T. *Mulhauſen*. *Strasburg* is ch. T. of this Circle.

5. Circle of the Lower *Rhine*, divides the Upper *Rhine* into two parts, being 180 m. l. & 145 br. It contains part of old *Belgium*, and ſome of *Franconia*. Now divided into four parts, *viz.* 1. Arch. of *Cologne*, ch. T. *Cologn*, and *Bonn*. In the bounds of this lies the County of *Meurs* (under the Prince of *Orange*) ch. T. *Meurs*. 2. Arch. of *Triers*, ch. T. *Triers* and *Coblentz*. 3. Arch. of *Mentz*, ch. T. *Mentz*. In the bounds of this lies the Ter. of *Francford*, uſually ſet in *Franconia*, ch. T. *Francford* (free). 4. Palatinate of the *Rhine*, divided into thirteen Baliwicks, ch. T. *Hidelberg*.

In

In the bounds of this lies the Bish. of *Worms*, (under its own B.) ch. T. *Worms* (free). To these we may add the D. *Zweybruken*, or *Deux Points* (under the *French*) ch. T. *Zweybruck*. These four Provinces are all under their own Princes, who are Electors; but the *French* have still some of the Western parts. *Cologne* is ch. T. of the Circle.

6. As for the Circle of *Burgandy*, which lies next, has been already spoken on in *France*, and now has no Votes in the Diets, therefore I shall pass on to the next.

7. Circle of *Suabia*, or *Schwaben*, an. *Suevia*, on the S. E. of the Circles of the *Rhine*, 148 m. l. and as many br. Some of it was part of the old *Vindilicia*. It contains about eighteen parts, *viz.* one Dukedom, 1. of *Wirtemburg*, ch. T. *Stugart*; two Bishopricks, *viz.* 2. *Constance*, (under the Emperour) ch. T. *Constance*. 3. *Ausburg*, ch. T. *Ausburg*; three Marquisates. 4. *Baden*, ch. T. *Baden*. 5. *Burgaw*, ch. T. *Burgaw*. 6. *Ortnaw*, ch. T. *Offenburg*, (these two are under the Emperour) two Principalities. 7. *Furstemburg*, ch. T. *Furstemburg*. 8. *Hoen Zollern*, ch. T. *Hoen Zollern*. Three Counties. 9. *Oetting*, ch. T. *Oetting*. 10. *Rechberg*, ch. T. *Gemund*. 11. *Konigseck*, ch. T. *Konigseck*. Three Baronies. 12. *Waldburg*, ch. T. *Waldburg*. 13. *Limpurg*, ch. T. *Limpurg*. 14. *Justingen*, ch. T. *Justin-*

gen. 15. State of the *Fuggers*, ch. T. *Babenhauſen.* 16. State of *Ulm*, ch. T. *Ulm.* 17. Abbacy of *Kempten*, ch. T. *Kempten.* Theſe, beſides ſome before excepted, are under their own Princes. Here is alſo, 18. the Ter. of *Briſgow*, ch. T. *Friburg*, with ſeveral other nameleſs Territories under the Emperour, and alſo about 35 free Towns. The ch. T. of this Circle is *Ausburg.*

8. Circle of *Franconia*, or *Franckenland*, but a part of the old *Franconia*; on the N. E. of *Suabia*, 134 m. l. and as many br. It contains about ſixteen parts, viz. three Biſhopricks, 1. *Wurtzburg*, ch. T. *Wurtzburg.* 2. *Bamberg*, ch. T. *Bamberg.* 3. *Aichſtat*, ch. T. *Aichſtat*, all under their own Biſhops. One Dukedom of, 4. *Coburg*, (under the Houſe of *Saxony*) ch. T. *Coburg.* One Principality, 5. *Henneberg*, ch. T. *Smalkalden*, part under the Houſe of *Saxony*, and part under *Huſſia.* Two Marquiſates, 6. *Culembach*, (under the D. of *Bran.*) ch. T. *Culembach.* 7. *Onſpach*, ch. T. *Onſpach.* The Prince is a branch of the Houſe of *Brandenburg.* Six Counties, 8. *Wertheim*, ch. T. *Wertheim.* 9. *Holach*, ch. T. *Oringen.* 10. *Papenheim*, ch. T. *Papenheim.* 11. *Reineck*, ch. T. *Reineck.* 12. *Schwartzenberg*, ch. T. *Schwartzenberg.* 13. *Caſtel*, ch. T. *Caſtel*, all under their own Counts. 14. Bar. of *Senſheim*, ch. T. *Senſheim*, under its own

Prince

Prince. 15. State of *Nurenburg*, ch. T. *Nurenburg*. 16. State of the great Master of the Tutonick Order, ch. T. *Margentheim*. Here are also about six free Towns. The ch. T. of the whole Circle is *Nurenburg*.

9. Circle of *Bavaria*, on the S. E. of *Francónia*, containing part of the old *Vindilitia* and *Noricum*, with some of old *Franconia*. It is 215 m. l. & 154 br. and contains three parts, *viz.* 1. *Nortgow*, or the Palatinate of *Bavaria*; in which is the Lantgravedom of *Leutchtenberg*, ch. T. *Leutchtenberg*; and the Ter. of *Amberg*, ch. T. *Amberg*, both under the D. of *Bavaria*. 2. Dukedom of *Bavaria*, (under its own D. and Elector) ch. T. *Munchen*. In this are the Bish. of *Ratisbone*, *Passaw*, and *Freysingen*; and the Abbacies of *Waldhsassen*, St. *Haimeran* and *Keysheim*, ch. T. the same; all under their own Princes. 3. Archbish. of *Saltzburg*, (under its own Arch.) ch. T. *Saltzburg*. Beside these, intermixed with *Nortgow* and the D. of *Bavaria*, lies the D. of *Newburg*, ch. T. *Newburg*. The Duke is also Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*. Ch. T. of this Circle is *Munchen*.

10. Circle of *Austria*, on the S. E. of *Bavaria*, 335 m. l. & 216 br. It contains part of the ancient *Noricum* and *Panonia*, with some of *Rhætia*, now belonging wholly to the Emperour, as being of the House of *Austria*. It contains six Provinces, *viz.* 1. The Archduke-

dom of *Auſtria*, divided into the Lower, ch. T. *Krems*; and the Higher, ch. T. *Vienna* and *Lintz*. 2. Duke. of *Stiria*, ch. T. *Gratz*. 3. County of *Cilley*, ch. T. *Cilley*. 4. D. of *Carniola*, ch. T. *Laubach*; in this are included the Mar. of *Windiſhmark*, ch. T. *Metling*; and the County of *Goritia*, ch. T. *Goritz*. 5. D. of *Carinthia*, ch. T. *Clagenfurt*. 6. County of *Tirol*, ch. T. *Inſpruck*, in which are included the Biſh. of *Trent*, (in ſome meaſure under its own B.) ch. T. *Trent*; and the B. of *Brixen*, ch. T. *Brixen*; and alſo the County of *Bregentz*, ch. T. *Bregentz*. *Vienna* is ch. T. of this Circle.

11. To theſe Circles may be added the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, or *Behemerland*, on the N. of *Auſtria*. It is (taking it in the largeſt extent) 275 m. l. & 226 br. the Seat of the old *Bojemi*, *Marcomanni*, and *Quadi*; now for the moſt part ſubject to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. Under this name are comprehended four Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Bohemia* it ſelf, ch. T. *Prage*, *Kuttenberg* and *Egra*. 2. Mar. of *Luſatia*, (under the Elec. of *Sax.*) divided into the Lower, ch. T. *Soraw*; and the Higher, ch. T. *Pautzen* and *Zittaw*. 3. Duke. of *Sileſia*, divided into the Higher, ch. T. *Troppaw*; and the Lower, ch. T. *Breſlaw* and *Glogaw*, with the D. of *Croſſen*, (under the D. of *Bran.*) ch. T. *Croſſen*. 4. Mar. of *Miſnia*, ch. T. *Ol-*

Olmuntz and *Brin.* The ch. T. of the whole is *Prage.*

12. Alſo in the bounds of *Germany* lies *Switzerland*, a great Commonwealth made up of many ſmall ones, containing the ancient *Helvetia*, part of *Rhætia*, *Gal. Narbonenſis*, and *Tranſpadana.* It lies on the S. of *Suabia*, 220 m. l. & 140 br. conſiſting of three parts, *viz.* 1. The Cantons, which are thirteen, *viz. Zurick*, *Bern*, *Baſil*, *Lucern*, *Soluthern*, *Freiberg*, *Schafhauſen*, *Switz*, *Zug*, *Appenzel*, *Glaritz*, *Underwalden*, (ch. T. *Stantz*) and *Uri* (ch. T. *Altorf*) ch. T. of the reſt are the ſame. 2. The States Confederate, which are ſix, (beſides *Geneva*, *Mulhauſen* and *Rotweil*) *viz.* The *Griſons*, ch. T. *Coire*; *Walliſland*, ch. T. *Sion*; *Valatoline*, ch. T. *Sundrio*; Biſh. of *Baſil* with the Ter. of *Biel*, ch. T. *Biel*; Ter. of St. *Gall*, ch. T. St. *Gall*; Ter. of *Neuenburg*, ch. T. *Neuenburg.* 3. The Præfectures, which are the Towns and Countries of *Baden*, *Bremgarten*, *Mellingen*, *Rapeſvila*, *Wagenthal*, *Tergow*, *Sangans*, and *Walenſtat*; the Vallies of *Locarn*, *Lugan*, *Mendriſi*, and *Madia*; the Baliages of *Belinzona*, *Gaſteren*, *Ulzenach*, *Granſon*, *Morat*, *Orbe*, and *Schwarzimburg*; and the Count *Verdemburg.* *Baſil* is ch. T. of all.

Rivers of principal note are five, *viz.* 1. *Rhine*, 2. *Danow*, 3. *Elbe*, 4. *Oder*, and 5. *Weſer.*

Mountains of greateſt note are, 1. *Fichtelberg*, incircling *Bohemia*, and 2. *Schwartzwald* in *Suabia*.

Archbiſhopricks 7. Biſhopricks 43. Univerſities 30.

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8. Denmark.

THE Kingdom of *Denmark* lies on the N. of *Germany* (and ſetting aſide *Norway* and the Iſles) is that Peninſula which was anciently called *Cimbricus Cherſoneſus*. It is ſituated between the 27th and 5 min. and the 31ſt and 8 min. of Lon. and between the 53d and 52 min. and the 58th degr. of Lat. being in length from *Hamburg* to *Scagen* about 250 miles, and in breadth 90, but in ſome places but 25 miles. Sometimes reckoned a part of old *Germany*; now called by the Natives, *Denemark*; by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Danamarca*; and by the *Poles*, *Dunska*.

How it was governed anciently it is uncertain, but it has had its own Kings ever ſince *Anno* 797, and in the Year 1379 *Norway* (which before had alſo its own Kings) was united to it. So that the Government at preſent is under its own hereditary King, whoſe Royal Seat is at *Copenhagen*.

The

The Inhabitants are Proteſtants, and for the moſt part *Lutherans*. Their Language a Dialect of the *German*; but in *Norway* they ſpeak it with more difference. Their chief Commodities are Fiſh, Tallow, Furniture for Ships, Armours, Oxhides, Buckskins, Firwood, and Wainſcoat. Under this name are comprehended ſix parts; the three firſt are in the Peninſula.

1. North *Juitland*, the moſt N. Pr. in the Peninſula, 134 m. l. & 90 br. It contains four Dioceſſes or Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Aalborg*, or *Burglave*, ch. T. *Aalborg*. 2. *Wiborg*, ch. T. *Wiborg*. 3. *Arhuſen*, ch. T. *Arhuſen*. 4. *Ripen*, ch. T. *Frederickſtat* and *Ripen*. Ch. T. of the whole is *Wiborg*.

2. Dukedom of *Sleſwick*, or South *Juitland*, by the Inhabitants, *Hertzogthumb Sleſwick*; on the S. of North *Juitland*; 80. m. l. & 48 br. It belongs to the Duke of *Holſtein*, though not abſolutely. Ch. T. are *Sleſwick*, *Tonningen*, and *Flensburg*.

3. Dukedom of *Holſtein*, on the S. of *Sleſwick*, part of the Circle of the Lower *Saxony*, 90 m. l. & 52 br. partly under its own Duke. It contains four Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Ditmarch*, ch. T. *Meldorp*. 2. Proper *Holſtein*, ch. T. *Kiel*. 3. *Stormaria*, ch. T. *Geluckſtat*. 4. *Wagerland*, ch. T. *Lubeck*. To theſe is added the Ter. of *Hamburg*, ch. T. *Hamburg*; free.

4. The Iſlands in the Baltick Sea, lie on the E. of *Jutland*; they are chiefly two, *viz.* 1. *Zeland*, ch. T. *Copenhagen* and *Roſtchild*. 2. *Furnen*, ch. T. *Odenſe* and *Middlefurt*. Here are alſo ſome others, as *Bornholm*, *Falſter*, *Laland*, *Langland*, *Alſen*, *Femeren*, *Mone*, *Aar*, &c.

5. Kingdom of *Norway*, or *Norrick*, on the N. of *Jutland*, part of the old *Scandinavia*, 1200 m. l. & 240 br. It contains five Governments, *viz.* 1. *Bahus* (under the *Swedes*) ch. T. *Bahus* and *Marſtrand*. 2. *Aggerhus*, ch. T. *Agger* and *Opſlo*. 3. *Bergerhus*, ch. T. *Bergen*. 4. *Dronthemus* ch. T. *Dronthem*. 5. *Werdhus*, the ſame with *Finmark*, (partly under the *Swedes*) ch. T. *Werdhus*. Ch. T. of the whole is *Bergen*.

6. The Iſlands in the Frozen Ocean are chiefly theſe, 1. *Iſeland*, a conſiderable Iſle, 400 m. l. & 180 br. ch. T. are *Skalholt* and *Hola*. 2. *Freſland*, ch. T. *Freſland*. 3. *Groenland*, ch. T. *Bearford*. 4. Iſles of *Fero*, ch. T. *Strom*.

Chief Rivers are *Trave* and *Stoer*.

I find no Mountains.

Archbiſhopricks 2. Biſhopricks 13. Univerſities 2.

9. Swedeland.

THE Kingdom of *Swedeland* lies on the W. of *Ruſſia*, and E of *Norway*. Situated between the 30th and 30 min. and the 60th and 50 min. of Lon. and between the 55th and 50 min. and the 68th and 52 min. of Lat. being in length from *Gottenburg* in *Gothland*, to the E. parts of *Finland* about 900 miles; and in breadth from *Uſted* in *Scania*, to the N. parts of *Lapland* (in *Swedeland*) about 820 miles. Not ſo large as it ſeems, by reaſon of the *Botner* Sea, which divides it in the middle. It contains the greateſt part of old *Scandinavia*, with part of *Sarmatia*. Now called by the Inhabitants, *Swerie*, *Swedenrick* and *Swerieſryck*; by the *Germans*, *Schweden*; by the *French*, *Swede*; and by the *Poles*, *Szwecya* and *Szwedzka Ziemia*.

It was anciently ſometimes under the *Danes* and ſometimes under the *Norwegians*, but it has had its own Kings ever ſince *Anno* 800; they were ſometimes Kings of *Denmark* alſo. So it is at preſent governed by its own hereditary Kings, who have many Dominions in *Germany*, *Poland* and other places. His Royal Seat is at *Stockholm*.

The Inhabitants are Proteſtants, and thoſe chiefly *Lutherans*; in *Livonia* they are both Proteſtants and Papiſts. Their Language is a corrupt Dialect of the *German* or *High Dutch*; but in *Lapland* and *Finland* they uſe the old *Finnick*; and the *Eſtones* in *Livonia* have a peculiar Tongue. Their chief Commodities are Metals, Ox-hides, Goat-skins, Buck-skins, and coſtly Furs; Pine-trees, Fir, Oaks, Tallow, Tar, Honey, *&c.* It is divided into ſeven Provinces, which are,

1. The Coaſt of *Schonen*, or *Scania*, ſometimes South *Gothland*; the moſt S. W. Province, 160 m. l. & 70 br. by moſt Geographers ſet in *Denmark*, but now a part of *Swedeland*. It is divided into three parts, *viz.* 1. *Halland*, ch. T. *Helmſtat* and *Laholm*. 2. D. of *Schonen*, ch. T. *Lunden* and *Malmogen*: And 3. *Bleking*, ch. T. *Chriſtianſtadt* and *Ahus*. Ch. T. of the whole is *Lunden*.

2. *Gothland*, on the N. of *Schonen*, 240 m. l. & 200 br. divided into two parts, 1. East *Gotland*, containing two Provinces, *viz.* *Oſtrogoth*, ch. T. *Linkoping*; and *Smalland*, ch. T. *Calmar*. To this may be added two Iſles in the Baltick, *viz.* *Oeland*, ch. T. *Borkholm*; and *Gothland*, ch. T. *Wisby*. 2. Weſt *Gothland*, containing three Provinces, *viz.* *Weſtrogoth*, ch. T. *Gottenburg*; *Dalia*, ch. T. *Daleborg*; and *Vermland*, ch. T. *Carolſtadt*. Ch. T. of the whole is *Calmar*.

3. King-

3. Kingdom of *Sweden*, on the N. of *Gothland*, 360 m. l. & 250 br. divided into ten Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Sudermania*, ch. T. *Nikoping*. 2. *Nericia*, ch. T. *Orebro*. 3. *Weſtmania*, ch. T. *Arofia*. 4. *Upland*, ch. T. *Stockholm* and *Upſale*. 5. *Geſtricia*, ch. T. *Gevelia*. 6. *Dalecarle*, ch. T. *Hedemore*. 7. *Helſingia*, ch. T. *Hadſwickwalt*. 8. *Medalpadia*, ch. T. *Selanger*. 9. *Jemterland*, ch. T. *Alſne*. 10. *Angermanland*, ch. T. *Hernoſand*. Ch. T. of the whole is *Stockholm*.

4. *Lapland* (that is that part which is ſubject to *Swedeland*) lies on the N. E. of *Sweden*, 500 m. l. & 240 br. It is divided into five Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Uma*, ch. T. *Uma*. 2. *Pitha*, ch. T. *Pitha*. 3. *Lula*, ch. T. *Lula*. 4. *Tornia*, ch. T. *Tornia*: And, 5. *Kimi*, ch. T. *Kimi*. *Tornia* is reckoned the ch. T. of the whole.

Theſe four Provinces, together with *Norway*, make up the ancient *Scandia* or *Scandinavia*.

5. Dukedom of *Finland*, on the S. E. of *Lapland*, 520 m. l. & 380 br. divided into eight Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Cajania*, or *Bothnia*, ch. T. *Cajaneburg*. 2. *Kexholm*, ch. T. *Kexholm*. 3. *Savolaxia*, ch. T. *Nyſlot*. 4. *Tavaſtia*, ch. T. *Tavaſtia* or *Croneborg*. 5. *N. Finland*, ch. T. *Orneburg*. 6. *S. Finland*, ch. T. *Abo*. 7. *Nyland*, ch. T. *Borgo*. 8. D. of

Care-

Carelia, ch. T. *Wiborg*. *Abo* is ch. T. of the whole.

6. Lordſhip of *Ingria*, on the S. of *Finland*, 140 m. l. & 100 br. once part of *Ruſſia*, but now under *Swedeland*, ch. T. are *Notteborg*, *Juanograd* and *Coporio*.

7. *Livonia*, or *Lifeland*, on the S. W. of *Ingria*, once part of *Poland*, 240 m. l. & 200 br. divided into two parts, *viz.* 1. *Eſtland*, ch. T. *Narva* and *Revel*; and, 2. *Lettenland*, ch. T. *Riga* and *Walmar*. To this are added two Iſles, *viz.* *Oeſel*, ch. T. *Ausburg*; and *Dagho*, ch. T. *Dagenwoort*.

Theſe three laſt Provinces were anciently a part of *Sarmatia Europea*.

Rivers of chiefeſt note are four, *viz.* 1. *Meler*, 2. *Dalacarle*, 3. *Torne*, and 4. *Angermania*.

Mountains of greateſt note are the *Dofrine-hills*, parting *Sweden* from *Norway*.

Principal Lakes are four, *viz.* 1. *Ladoga*, 2. *Wener*, 3. *Weter*, and 4. *Iende*.

Archbiſhopricks 3, Biſhopricks 15, Univerſities 2.

10. Ruſſia.

10. Ruſſia.

THE Empire of *Ruſſia* is a vaſt Country, bordering on *Tartary*, and lying on the E. of *Swedeland* and *Poland*. Situated between the 48th and the 102d degree of Lon. (according to *F. de wit*) and between the 45th and the 71ſt degr. of Lat. being in length from the S. parts of *Aſtracan*, to the mouth of the Riv. *Oby* about 1660 miles, and in breadth from the borders of *Livonia* to *Oby* at the ſame Lat. about 1530 miles. It contains the greateſt part of the ancient *Sarmatia Europea*, called ſometimes *Ruſſia*, *Alba*, and *Muſcovy*; by the Inhabitants, *Ruſz*; by the *Germans*, *Ruſlandt*; by the *Poles*, *Moskwa* and *Ruſſenlandt*; and by the *Turks*, *Ruſſ*.

The old Inhabitants were the *Sarmatians*, firſt conquered by the *Roſſi*, afterwards by the *Tartars*, till at laſt they ſhook off their Yoak, and erected a Monarchy, which ſtill continues. So that it is at preſent governed by its own Emperors, commonly called the Great Tzar or Duke of *Muſcovy*, the moſt abſolute of any Prince in Chriſtendom. His Seat is at *Moſcow*.

The

The Inhabitants are chiefly of the *Greek* Church, but differing in many Points, and some of the North parts are Idolaters. Their Language a Dialect of the *Sclavonian*, but much corrupted and mixt with others. In *Inhorski* they use a corrupt *Hungarian*, and in *Petzora*, *Permski*, and *Czeremissians*, they have one by themselves. Their Commodities are Furs, Sables, Martins, Wax, Honey, Tallow, Train-Oyl, Cavier, Hemp, Flax, Iron, Slad, Salt-Petre, Brimstone, &c. It is divided into 37 Provinces, which are as following.

1. Republick of *Lapland*, the most N. W. Province, 440 m. l. & 240 br. divided into *Terskoy*, *Mouramanskoy*, and *Bellamores*; ch. T. are *Kola*, *Warsiga*, and *Kandolax*.

2. Province of *Kargapol*, on the S. E. of *Lapland*, 320 m. l. & 210 br. ch. T. is *Kargapol*.

3. Province of *Dwina*, on the N. E. of *Kargapol*, 370 m. l. & 220 br. ch. T. are *Archangel* and *Dwina*.

4. Dukedom of *Condora*, on the E. of *Dwina*, 280 m. l. & 260 br. ch. T. is *Wirohatowia*.

5. Dukedom of *Inhorski*, on the N. of *Condora*; ch. T. ——.

6. Province of *Petzora*, on the E. of *Inhorski*, 330 m. l. & 120 br. ch. T. is *Petzora*.

7. Re-

7. Republick of *Samoedes*, on the N. E. of *Petzora*; ch. T. ——.

8. Dukedom of *Obdora*, on the E. of *Samoedes*; ch. T. is *Berezow*.

9. Kingdom of *Siberia*, on the S. of *Obdora* and *Petzora*; ch. T. is *Tobalska*.

10. Dukedom of *Wiatzka*, on the W. of *Siberia*, 420 m. l. & 310 br. ch. T. is *Oorloff*.

11. Dukedom of *Permski*, on the N. W. of *Wiatzka*, 280 m. l. & 190 br. ch. T. is *Permaveleak*.

12. Province of *Uſtinga*, on the W. of *Permski*, 330 m. l. & 240 br. ch. T. is *Uſtinga*.

13. Dukedom of *Wologda*, on the S. W. of *Uſtringa*, 300 m. l. & 190 br. ch. T. is *Wologda*.

14. Dukedom of *Novogrod Weliki*, on the W. of *Wologda*, 340 m. l. & 240 br. ch. T. is *Novogrod Weliki*.

15. Dukedom of *Belejezora*, between *Novogrod* and *Wologda*, 140 m. l. & 90 br. ch. T. *Belejeſora*.

16. Principality of *Pleskow*, on the W. of *Novogrod Weliki*, 160 m. l. & 110 br. ch. T. is *Pleskow*.

17. Dukedom of *Reſcow*, on the S. E. of *Pleskow*, 220 m. l. & 70 br. ch. T. is *Reſcow*.

18. Prin-

18. Principality of *Bielski*, on the S. of *Reſcow*, 90 m. l. & 45 br. ch. T. *Bielski.*

19. Dukedom of *Smolensko*, on the S. of *Bielski* and *Reſco*, 230 m. l. & 80 br. ch. T. *Smolensko* and *Moſaiske.*

20. Dukedom of *Moſcow*, on the N. E. of *Smolensko*, 200 m. l. & 140 br. ch. T. *Moſcow* and *Olesko.*

21. Dukedom of *Twer*, on the N. W. of *Moſcow*, 120 m. l. & 75. br. ch. T. is *Twer.*

22. Dukedom of *Roſtow*, on the E. of *Twer* and N. of *Moſcow*, 175 m. l. & 90 br. ch. T. is *Roſtow.*

23. Dukedom of *Jeroſlow*, on the N. of *Roſtow*, 150 m. l. & 80 br. ch. T. is *Jeroſlow.*

24. Dukedom of *Suſdal*, on the E. of *Jeroſlow* and *Roſtow*, 210 m. l. & 145 br. ch. T. is *Suſdal.*

25. Dukedom of *Wolidimer*, on the S. of *Suſdal*, 140 m. l. & 85 br. ch. T. is *Wolidimer.*

26. Dukedom of *Niſi Novogrod*, on the E. of *Suſdal* and *Wolidimer*, 320 m. l. & 200 br. ch. T. is *Niſi Novogrod.*

27. Republick of *Czeremiſſi Lognoiſenne*, with *Czeremiſſi Nagornoi*, on the E. of *Niſi Novogrod*; ch. T. —

28. King-

28. Kingdom of *Cazan*, on the E. of the *Czeremiſſi*, 340 m. l. & 320 br. once part of *Tartary*; ch. T. *Cazan*.

29. D. of *Bulgar* with *Paſcater* and *Beſegert*, on the S. E. of *Cazan*, 550 m. l. & 210 br. taken from the *Tartars*; ch. T. is *Bulgar*.

30. Kingdom of *Aſtracan*, on the S. of *Bulgar*, 540 m. l. & 320 br. alſo taken out of *Tartary*; ch. T. *Aſtracan*.

31. Prov. of *Pole*, on the N. W. of *Aſtracan*; ch. T. is *Icoritz*.

32. Prov. of *Okraina*, on the W. of *Pole*; ch. T. *Biellogrod*.

33. *Tartars* of *Mordwits*, on the N. E. of *Okraina*; ch. T. *Moruna*.

34. Dukedom of *Rezan*, on the W. of the *Mordwitz* and N. of *Okraina*, 300 m. l. & 95 br. ch. T. *Rezan*.

35. Duke. of *Worotin* or *Severia*, on the W. of *Rezan* and *Okrainia*, 300 m. l. and 160 br. ch. T. is *Worotin*.

36. D. of *Novogrod Sewarski*, on the W. of *Worotin*, once part of *Poland*, 160 m. l. & 110 br. ch. T. *Novogrod Sewarski*.

37. D. of *Czernihow*, on the W. of *Novogrod Sewarski*, alſo once part of *Poland*; ch. T. is *Czernihow*.

Rivers of principal note are four, *viz.* 1. *Wolga*, 2. *Dwina*, 3. *Tanais*, or *Don*, and 4. part of *Oby*.

Moun-

Mountains of greateſt note are thoſe which were called the *Hyperborean* and *Riphean* Mountains.

Lakes of chiefeſt note are, 1. *Belejezora*, and 2. *Ilmen*, with part of *Ladoga* and *Onega*.

Here is one Patriarch, *viz. Moſcow*, 4 Archbiſhopricks, 18 Biſhopricks, and no Univerſity.

11. Poland.

THE Kingdom of *Poland* lies on the W. of *Ruſſia*, on the E. of *Germany*, and N. of *Turky* in *Europe*; ſituated between the 35th and 40 min. and the 58th and 28 min. of Lon. and between the 57th and 25 min. and the 47th and 30 min. of Lat. being in length from the borders of *Brandenburg*, to the E. parts of *Ukrane* about 880 miles; the breadth from the N. parts of *Curland* to the S. parts of *Ruſſia Rubra* about 580 miles. It was part of the ancient *Sarmatia Europea*, and part of the old *Germany*, ſometimes called *Weomodland*, now *Poland* by the Natives, *Poloska*; by the *Germans*, *Die Polen*; and by the *French*, *Pologne*.

It was anciently governed by Dukes for about 400 years, and then by their Kings, which Government ſtill continues. At preſent it is an aggregate Body of ſeveral Provinces united into one Eſtate; the King is elective, and muſt be of the Roman Catholick Religion. Part of this Country is under the K. of *Sweden*, D. of *Brandenburg*, and D. of *Curland*, (who is tributary) and ſome parts of *Ukrane* is in a manner free. The King's Seat is at *Warſaw*, but the ch. T. is *Cracow*.

The Inhabitants tolerate all Religions, but the Roman Catholick is moſt predominant, next that of the Greek Church. Their Language is a Dialect of the *Sclavonian* or *Sarmatian*, yet it differs much from it; in ſome of the S. E. parts they ſpeak the *Coſack* or *Tartarian*. Their chief Commodities are Wax, Linnen, Boards, Maſts for Ships, Pitch, rich Furs, Salt, Amber, Aſhes, Soap, Corn, Milk, Butter, Cheeſe, Rozin, *&c.* It is divided into twelve great Provinces, which are,

1. Dukedom of *Curland*, the moſt N. Pr. including the Pr. of *Semigellin*, 220 m. l. & 90 br. ch. T. are *Mittaw* and *Godlingen*, reckoned by ſome a part of *Livonia*; now under its own (almoſt) independent Dukes.

2. Province of *Samogitia*, on the S. of *Curland*, ſometimes (as were ſeveral of theſe Provinces) a part of *Ruſſia*, 195 m. l. & 120 br. divi-

divided into three Counties; ch. T. are *Rossienne* and *Schovenden*.

3. Dukedom of *Lithuania*, on the S. E. of *Samogitia*, 440 m. l. & 280 br. It contains eleven Provinces, the eight first being Palatinates. 1. *Polockzkien*, 2. *Braslawen*, 3. *Wilna*, 4. *Troki*, 5. *Novogrod*, 6. *Minskien*, 7. *Witepskien*, 8. *Mscislawen*, 9. Ter. of *Rzeczyca*, 10. D. of *Sluczk*, 11. Ter. of *Rohaczow*; ch. T. are the same. *Wilna* is ch. T. of the whole.

4. Dukedom of *Prussia*, on the N. of *Lithuania*, 250 m. l. & 108 br. divided into, *viz.* 1. *Royal Prussia*, including *Pomerellia*, subject to the *Swedes*; ch. T. are *Dantzick*, (free) *Marienburg* and *Culm*. 2. *Ducal Prussia*, under the D. of *Brandenburg*; ch. T. *Koningsberg*, *Elbing* and *Memel*. Ch. T. of the whole is *Dantzick*.

5. Province of *Poland*, part of old *Germany*, on the S. of *Prussia*, 320 m. l. & 270 br. divided into two parts, *viz.* 1. *Great Poland*, containing nine Palatinates, *viz.* *Posna*, *Kalish*, *Wladislaw*, *Dobrzin*, *Plocksko*, *Brzestye* or *Cujavia*, *Rava*, *Lancicia*, and *Siradia*; ch. T. the same. 2. *Little Poland*, containing three Palatinates, *viz.* *Lublin*, *Sandomir* and *Cracow*; ch. T. the same. *Cracow* is ch. T. of the whole.

6. Dukedom of *Massovia*, or the Palatinate of *Czersko*, on the E. of *Poland* and S. of *Prussia*,

ſia, ſome of it was part of the old *Germany*. It is 140 m. l. 114 br. ch. T. are *Warſaw*, *Czerſko* and *Blonicz*.

7. *Polachia*, on the E. of *Maſſovia* and W. of *Lithuania*, including the Palatinate of *Bielskien*, 135 m. l. & 48 br. ch. T. are *Bielsko* and *Auguſtow*.

8. *Poleſia*, or the Palatinate of *Breſiſi*, on the E. of *Polachia* and S. W. of *Lithuania*, 240 m. l. & 86 br. ch. T. are *Breſte* and *Olewsko*.

9. *Ruſſia Rubra*, on the S. W. of *Poleſia*, 226 m. l. & 175. br. It contains three Palatinates, *viz.* 1. *Chelm*, ch. T. *Chelm*. 2. *Belz*, ch. T. *Belz*: And, 3. *Lemburg*, (in which is the Pro. of *Pokatia*, ch. T. *Halicz*) ch. T. *Lemburg* or *Lwow*, the ch. of the whole.

10. *Volhinia Superior*, or the Palatinate of *Luceoria*, on the E. of *Ruſſia Rubra* and S. of *Poleſia*, 280 m. l. & 115 br. ch. T. are *Lucko* and *Wlozimirz*.

11. *Ukrane* or *Volhinia Inferior*, or the Palatinate of *Kiow*, on the E. of *Volhinia Superior*, partly under *Ruſſia*, 280 m. l. & 180 br. ch. T. are *Kiow* and *Czirkaſſi*. In this Province are the *Coſſacks* in a manner free.

12. *Podolia*, on the S. of both *Volhinias*, 350 m. l. & 112 br. containing, 1. The Higher, or the Pal. of *Kaminieck*; ch. T. *Kaminieck* and *Bar*. 2. The Lower, or the Pal. of *Bra-*

claw,

claw, ch. T. *Braclaw* and *Brailaw*: ch. T. of both is *Kaminieck*.

Rivers of principal note are four, *viz.* 1. *Nieper*, 2. *Wieſſel*, 3. *Nieſter*, and 4. *Duina* the leſs.

Chief Mountains are thoſe called the *Carpethian Hills*, dividing this Country from *Turky* in *Europe*.

Chief Lakes are, 1. *Beybas*, 2. *Bridle*, and 3. *Goldo*.

Archbiſhopricks 4, Biſhopricks 24. Univerſities 5.

12. Turky in Europe.

UNder this Name I comprehend (for Methods ſake) all thoſe Provinces which lie between *Poland*, *Germany*, the *Euxine*, *Archipelago* and Gulf of *Venice*. Situated between the 36th and 56th degr. of Lon. and between the 34th and 30 min. and the 49th and 20 min. of Lat. being in length from the N. part of *Hungary* to Cape *Matapan* in *Morea* about 1000 miles; and in breadth from the W. part of *Croatia* to *Oczacow* in *Beſſarabia* about 840 miles, comprehending the *Roman* Dioceſſes of *Macedonia*, *Dacia*, *Thrace*, with moſt of *Illyricum*.

It

It was anciently ſome part of the *Macedonian* Empire, afterwards all under the *Roman*; then a great part of it was overrun by the *Goths*, *Sclaves*, *Huns*, and *Bulgarians*; about *Anno* 1450. the *Turks*, driving out the Eaſtern Emperours, became Maſters of a great part of it. The reſt is for the moſt part under the Emperour, as of the Houſe of *Auſtria* and the *Venetians*, and ſome parts are free. The Imperial Seat is at *Conſtantinople*.

The Inhabitants are both Chriſtians and Mahometans; the former divided into Papiſts, Proteſtants and Greek Church. Their Language chiefly the *Sclavonian*, or old *Sarmatian*, and *Turkiſh*. Beſides theſe are the *Epirotick*, *Hungarian*, *Illirian*, and *Jazygian* Tongues ſpoken in many of the leſs conquered places, and in ſeveral places a corrupt *Greek*. The chief Commodities of theſe parts are Metals, Sulphur, Vitriol, Wines, Oyl, Velvits, Damasks, Turky Grograms, *&c.* It contains eighteen Provinces, the twelve firſt make the Upper and the ſix laſt the Lower *Turky*.

Thoſe parts that belong abſolutely to the *Turks*, are divided into four Governments or Beglerbegſhips, *viz.* 1. *Romellia*, containing *Bulgaria*, *Romania*, *Macedonia*, *Albania*, *Canina*, *Janna Livadia*, and (not long ſince) *Morea*. 2. *Boſnia*, containing all *Boſnia*, and part of *Sclavonia*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, and *Servia*.

via. 3. *Buda* (now much less than formerly) containing the rest of *Servia*, with part of *Hungary* and *Sclavonia*. 4. *Temeswar*, containing only three or four Counties in the Upper *Hungary*. The eighteen Provinces are,

1. Kingdom of *Hungary*, the most N. W. Province, containing part of ancient *Panonia*, with some of *Sarmatia* and *Dacia Ripensis*; 330 m. l. & 200 br. mostly under the Emperour. Divided into, 1. Upper, containing thirty three Counties; ch. T. are *Presburg* and *Cassaw*, (under the Em.) *Temeswar* and *Waradin* (under the *Turks*). 2. Lower, containing fourteen Counties, on the S. side of the *Danow*, ch. T. *Buda* and *Gran* (under the Em.) *Alba Regalis* and *Sigeth*, (under the *Turks*). *Buda* is ch. of both.

2. *Sclavonia* or *Windishland*, anciently *Savia*, on the S. of *Hungary*, by some reckoned a part thereof. It is 225 m. l. & 52 br. It partly belongs to the Emperour, and contains four Counties, *viz.* *Zagrab*, *Posega*, *Valpon*, and *Szrem*. Ch. T. of the *Turks* are *Gradisca* and *Sirmium*; ch. T. of the Emperour are *Posega* and *Zagrab*. *Posega* is ch. T. of all.

3. *Croatia*, or *Crabaten*, anciently *Liburnia*, on the South of *Sclavonia*, part of the old *Dalmatia*; 120 m. l. & 80 br. The greatest part belongs to the Emperour. Ch. T. of the Em. are *Carolstat* and *Esseck*; ch. T. of the *Turks* are

are *Wihitz* and *Dubits*. Here is alſo the Province of *Morlakia*; ch. T. *Zeng*. *Wihitz* is ch. T. of all.

4. Kingdom of *Boſnia*, or *Boſſen*, on the E. of *Croatia*, and S. of *Sclavonia*, part of the old *Dalmatia*, 120 m. l. & 70 br. ch. T. are *Jaicza* and *Bagnaluck*. It is but part of the *Turkiſh* Government of *Boſnia*.

5. *Dalmatia*, on the S. of *Boſnia*, greateſt part of old *Illiris*, part of old *Dalmatia*, 240 m. l. & 60 br. partly under the *Venetians*. Ch. T. of the *Turks* are *Scardona* and *Dulcigno*; ch. T. of the *Venetians* are *Zara* and *Sebenico*. Here is alſo the Commonwealth of *Raguſa*; ch. T. *Raguſa*, tributary to both *Turks* and *Venetians*.

Theſe four laſt named Provinces, with part of *Hungary* and *Germany*, and a little of *Servia* and *Albania*, made up the *Roman* Dioceſs of *Illyricum*.

6. Kingdom of *Servia* on the E. of *Dalmatia*, containing the old *Meſia Superior Dardania* and part of old *Dalmatia*, 290 m. l. & 148 br. divided into, 1. *Raſcia*, ch. T. *Belgrade* and *Widen*; and 2. *Herſegovina*, ch. T. *Uſcopia* and *Niſſa*. *Belgrade* is ch. T. of both.

7. Principality of *Walachia*, on the N. E. of *Servia*, part of the old *Dacia Ripenſis* and *Alpeſtris*, 260 m. l. & 130 br. Ruled by its own Prince, but tributary to the *Turks*; ch. T. *Turgoviſco*, *Buchereſt*, and *Braſcow*.

8. Principality of *Tranſilvania*, on the N. W. of *Walachia*, anciently called *Dacia Mediterranea*, 180 m. l. & 165 br. partly tributary to the *Turks*; ch. T. are *Hermanſtat*, *Wieſſemburg*, and *Clauſemburg*. Here are a People called *Zecklers* there; ch. T. is *Newmark*.

9. Principality of *Moldavia*, on the E. of *Tranſilvania* and *Walachia*, part of old *Dacia Alpeſtris* and *Sarmatia*: 260 m. l. & 168 br. Ruled by it's own Prince. Tributary to the *Turks*. Ch. T. are *Jazy*, *Soczow* and *Targorod*.

10. *Beſſarabia*, on the E. of *Moldavia*, 200 m. l. & 100 br. reckoned part of *Moldavia*; inhabited much by *Tartars*. Divided into, 1. *Oczacow*, ch. T. *Oczacow*: And, 2. *Budziack*, ch. T. *Bialogrod*. Ch. T. of both.

11. *Bulgaria*, anciently called *Mæſia Inferior*, on the S. of *Beſſarabia*, *Moldavia* and *Walachia*, and E. of *Servia*; 340 m. l. & 144 br. Ch. T. are *Sophia*, *Siliſtra*, and *Nigepoli*.

Theſe five laſt named Provinces, with the greateſt part of *Servia* and ſome of *Hungary*, made the *Roman* Dioceſs of *Dacia*.

12. *Romania*, anciently called *Thrace*, now by the *Turks*, *Romeli*. It lies on the S. E. of *Bulgaria*, 290 m. l. & 116 br. Ch. T. are *Conſtantinople* or *Stamboul*, *Andrianople* and *Gallipoli*. This was a *Roman* Dioceſs.

13. *Macedonia*, but a part of the old *Macedonia*, on the S. W. of *Romania*, 240 m. l. &

140

140 br. Divided into three Parts, *viz.* 1. *Jambli*, (an. *Migdonia*) ch. T. *Salonichi*; 2. Proper *Macedon*, ch. T. *Emboli*; 3. *Comenolitari*, ch. T. *Vodena*. Ch. T. of the whole is *Salonichi*.

14. Kingdom of *Albania*, the reſt of the old *Macedonia* with part of *Illiris*; on the W. of *Macedonia*; 190 m. l. & 100 br. a little of it is under the *Venetians*. Ch. T. of the *Turks* are *Scutari* and *Croia*; ch. T. of the *Venetians* is *Valona*.

15. *Canina*, anciently called *Epirus*, now ſometimes the Lower *Albania*. It lies on the S. of *Albania*; 160 m. l. & 68 br. partly under the *Venetians*. Ch. T. of the *Turks* are *Larta* and *Baſtia*; ch. T. of the *Venetians* are *Preveſa* and *Butrino*. Ch. T. of all is *Preveſa*.

16. *Janna*, anciently called *Theſſaly*, on the E. of *Canina*, and S. of *Macidonia*, of which it has ſometimes been reckoned a part; 168 m. l. & 100 br. Ch. T. are *Armiro* and *Lariſſa*.

17. *Livadia*, on the S. of *Janna* and *Canina*; 235 m. l. & 56 br. anciently called *Achaia*; then divided into *Attica*, *Megaris*, *Bœotia*, *Phocis*, *Locris*, *Doris*, and *Ætolia*; now a little under the *Venetians*. Ch. T. of the *Turks* are *Setines* (an. *Athens*) and *Livadia*; ch. T. of the *Venetians* is *Lepanto*.

18. *Morea*, anciently called *Peloponeſſus*, on the S. of *Livadia*, a Peninſula; 195 m. l. & 190 br. wholly under the *Venetians*. Divided into four Provinces, *viz.* 1. D. of *Clarentia*, (an. *Achaia Propria* and *Syconia*) ch. T. *Patras*. 2. *Sacconia*, (an. *Corinthia* and *Argos*) ch. T. *Napoli*. 3. *Tzaconia*, (an. *Arcadia* and *Laconia*) ch. T. *Miſiſthra*. 4. *Belvidera*, (an. *Elis* and *Meſſenia*) ch. T. *Coron*. *Miſiſthra* is ch. T. of the whole.

Theſe ſix laſt Provinces anciently made up that famous and renowned Country of *Greece*, ſometimes the *Roman* Dioceſs of *Macedonia*, and now the greateſt part of the Government of *Romellia*.

To theſe are added the Iſlands. The Principal are, 1. *Candia*, (an. *Crete*) 140 m. l. & 60 br. containing four Provinces, *viz.* *Setia*, *Retimo*, *Canea*, and *Candia*; ch. T. the ſame. 2. *Negropont*, 120 m. l. & 28 br. ch. T. *Negropont*. 3. *Stalamine*. 4. *Nicſia*. Theſe, with a great many others of leſs note, are ſubject to the *Turks*. The *Venetians* have, 1. *Cefelonia*, 2. *Corfu*, 3. *Zant*, 4. *Cerigo*, &c. Ch. T. are the ſame.

Under the Name of *Turky* in *Europe*, I alſo comprehend *Crim Tartary*, ſometimes *Taurica Cherſoneſſus* part of old *Sarmatia*. Now ruled by its own Prince, called the *Great Cham*, but tributary to the *Turks*. It lies on the S. of *Ruſſia*,

ſia, being about 600 m. l. & 300 br. Ch. T. in the Peninſula are *Kaffa* and *Baccaſſarium*; in the Midlands are *Azoph* and *Nigropoli*.

Rivers of chiefeſt note are five, *viz.* 1. *Danow.* 2. *Nieſter.* 3. *Drave.* 4. *Save:* And, 5. *Tyſſa.*

Principal Lakes are, 1. *Balaton*; and, 2. *Newſidlerſee*, both in *Hungary.*

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Hæmus*, now *Balkan*; 2. *Athos*, now *Holy Mount*; and, 3. *Olympus*, now *Lacha.*

Here is one Patriarch, *viz. Conſtantinople*; and I find the Names of 38 Archbiſhopricks, and 57 Biſhopricks.

Thus much for *EUROPE.*

II. ASIA.

ASIA has on the East and South the Oriental Ocean; on the North (as it is ſuppoſed) the Frozen Ocean; on the Weſt *Europe* and the Mediterranian Sea; and on the S. Weſt *Africa*, which ſeperated by the Red Sea, and an Iſthmus 110 miles long. It is ſituated between the 53d and the 180th degr. of Lon. and between the firſt and 72d of Lat. being in length from the *Dardanels* in *Natolia*, to the E. parts of *China* about 5300 miles, and in breadth from the South parts of *India* to the N. parts of *Tartary* about 4200 miles.

It is famous for the Creation of Man, for the Place of Paradiſe, for the Confuſion of Tongues, for the *Aſſyrian* and *Perſian* Monarchies, for being the Scene of the Chief Actions recorded in the Scriptures, and more eſpecially for the Birth of our Saviour CHRIST. It now wants much of its ancient greatneſs.

Religions may be reduced to four Principal Heads,

Heads, *viz.* 1. *Mahomitan*, 2. *Pagan*, 3. *Chriſtian*, and, 4. *Jewiſh* Religion. The Languages are chiefly four, *viz.* *Perſian*, 2. *Turkiſh*, divided into *Turkiſh* and *Tartarian*, 3. *Arabick*, and, 4. *Chinean*. Here are alſo many others of leſs note, as the *Syrian*, *Sclavonian*, and *Armenian* Tongues, with ſeveral others, (eſpecially among the *Indian* Provinces and *Oriental* Iſlands) which are but little known to us.

It is under the Government of four great Monarchs, *viz.* the Grand Seignor, the Sophy of *Perſia*, the great Mogul of *India*, and the great Cham of *Tartary*, who has alſo *China*; beſides ſeveral great Princes in *Georgia*, *Arabia*, *Tartary*, *India*, and the *Oriental* Iſlands.

Mountains of greateſt note are, 1. thoſe called by the general name of *Taurus*, and, 2. *Imaus*.

Rivers of principal note are ſix, *viz.* 1. *Efrate*, 2. *Indus*, 3. *Ganges*, 4. *Oby*, 5. *Kiang*, and, 6. *Croceus*.

Greateſt Lakes (beſides the *Caſpian* Sea) are, 1. *Kithay* in *Tartary*, and, 2. *Chiamay* in *India*.

It is divided into ten great parts, *viz.* 1. *Turky* in *Aſia*, 2. *Georgia*, 3. *Arabia*, 4. *Perſia*, 5. *Tartary* the greater. *India* contains three parts, *viz.* 6. Empire of *Mogul*, 7. the Peninſula on this ſide *Ganges*, 8. that on the other ſide, 9. *China*, and, 10. *Oriental* Iſlands.

1. Turky in Asia.

Turky in *Asia* contains all the Western Parts of *Asia*, lying on the W. of *Persia*, between *Georgia* and *Arabia*, situated (not taking in any part of *Arabia*) between the 53d and 15 min. and 81st and 35 min. of Lon. and between the 29th and 40th min. and the 45th degr. of Lat. being in length from the *Dardanels* to the E. parts of *Yerack* about 1530 miles, and in breadth from *Trebizond* in *Natolia* to *Natolia* to the S. parts of the *Holy Land* about 780 miles; containing all those Countries which were anciently called *Asia Minor*, *Syria*, *Palestine*, *Armenia*, *Chaldea*, *Mesopotamia*, with part of *Assyria* and *Media*.

The *Turks* use the *Mahomitan* Religion, whichis composed of *Christian Jewish* and *Pagan* Religions, with some new Fopperies of their own added. The vulgar *Turkish* Language (for the better sort speak the *Sclavonian*) is originally *Tartarian*, intermixed with many *Persian*, *Arabick*, *Grecian* and *Italian* words. The *Persian* and *Arabick* Tongues are also in much esteem among them.

It is governed by nineteen Beglerbegs under the Grand Seignor, *viz.* six which are in *Natolia*;

tolia; *Natolia*, *Caramania*, *Tarsus*, *Maras*, *Suwas*, and *Trebizond*; three in *Syria*, *viz.* *Aleppo*, *Tripoli*, and *Damas*; four in *Turcomania*, *viz.* *Chisari* or *Kars*, *Arzerum*, *Tchildir*, and *Van*; and six in *Diarbeck*, *viz.* *Dierbikir* or *Caramitz*, *Rixa*, *Mosul*, *Bagdad*, *Schehereſul*, and *Balſora*. They have under them about 198 Sangiacks, or Provinces, and 102 Caſtles. Ch. T. of the whole is *Aleppo*. Divided into four parts, *viz.* 1. *Natolia*, 2. *Syria*, 3. *Turcomania*, and 4. *Dierbeck*.

1. *Natolia*.

Natolia is the moſt W. Province waſhed on three ſides with Sea, being about 750 miles long from E. to W. and about 520 broad from N. to S. anciently called *Aſia Minor*, then containing the *Roman* Dioceſſes of *Aſia*, *Pontus*, with part of the *Orient*, afterwards called by the name of *Anatolia*, and now *Natolia*, and ſometimes *Naduli*.

It was firſt conquered by the *Perſians*, afterwards by the *Macedonians*, then divided among ſeveral, then by the *Romans*, who together with the Eaſtern Emperors held it for many ages, till at laſt it became a prey to the *Turks*. The ch. T. is *Burſa*.

The Inhabitants are both *Mahomitans* and *Chriſtians* of the *Greek* Church. Their Lan-

guage both *Turkish* and *Sclavonian*, and also a corrupt *Greek*. Their chief Commodities are Wine, Oyl, Silk, Cottons, Wool, Camlets, Grograms, Linnen, Fruits, Pots, Glasses, &c. It contains four Provinces, which are,

1. *Natolia*, the most W. Province, 550 m. l. & 370 br. containing the old Provinces of *Paphlagonia*, *Galatia*, *Bithinia*, both *Phrigias*, *Mysia*, *Eolis*, *Ionia*, *Lydia*, and *Caria*: but these have lost their names. Ch. T. are *Bursa*, *Smirna* and *Chiutale*.

2. *Caramania*, on the S. E. of *Natolia*; 380 m. l. & 250 br. containing the old *Pamphilia*, with part of *Cilicia*. Ch. T. are *Cogni*, *Satalia* and *Tarso*.

3. *Amasia*, on the N. E. of *Caramania*; 350 m. l. & 170 br. containing the old *Capadocia*, *Pontus* and part of *Armenia minor*. Ch. T. are *Armasia*, *Trebezond* and *Suvas*.

4. *Aladuli*, on the S. of *Amasia*; 230 m. l. & 200 br. containing the greatest part of *Armenia minor*, and part of *Cilicia*. Ch. T. are *Maras* and *Acsar*.

Rivers of principal note are four, *viz.* 1. *Ajala*, 2. *Madre*, 3. *Casulmach*, and, 4. *Gensui*.

Mountains of greatest note are, 1. those an. called *Ante Taurus*, and, 2. *Ida*. The Modern names I find not.

2. *Syria*.

2. *Syria.*

Syria lies along the Mediterranian Sea, towards the S. W. of *Natolia*, being about 500 miles long from N. to S. and about 340 from E. to W. It was once called *Aram*, afterwards *Syria*, then containing part of the *Roman* Dioceſs of the *Orient*; now called by the Inhabitants, *Souriſtan*; by the *French*, *Souria*; by the *Italians*, *Soria*; and by the *Turks*, *Suriſtan*.

It was (ſetting aſide *Paleſtine*) firſt conquered by the *Aſſyrians*; then ſubject to the *Perſians*; then by the *Macedonians*, and ſoon after had its own Kings; then conquered by the *Romans*, and poſſeſſed by the Eaſtern Emperours; then by the *Saracens*; after that by the *Turks*; then by the *Tartars*; after by the *Ægyptians*; again by the *Tartars*; and laſtly, once more by the *Turks*. Ch. T. is *Aleppo*.

The Inhabitants are both Mahomitans and Chriſtians; the later divided into *Maronites*, *Jacobites*, and *Melchites*. Their Language is the *Arabick*, and in ſome places the *Syriack*, compoſed of *Chaldea* and *Hebrew*. Their chief Commodities are Wine, Oyl, excellent Balm and Honey, with variety of Fruits, Cottons, Wool, Camlets, *&c.* It contains three Provinces, which are,

1. Pro-

1. Province of *Syria*, on the N. the greateſt part of this Country; 410 m. l. & 310 br. containing the old Provinces of *Syria Propria*, *Comogena* and *Palmerine*. Ch. T. are *Aleppo*, *Ham* and *Scanderone*.

2. *Fenicia*, on the S. W. of *Syria*; 220 m. l. & 120 br. containing old *Phœnicia* and *Cœlo Syria*; ch. T. are *Damas*, *Tripoli* and *Sydon*.

3. *Holy Land* an. *Paleſtine* and the Land of *Canaan*, on the S. of *Venicia*; 220 m. l. & 86 br. now divided into three Principalities, *viz.* *Sayd*, *Coſſaria*, and *Gaza*. Ch. T. are *Jeruſalem* and *Gaza*.

Rivers of greateſt note are three, *viz.* 1. *Dracone*, 2. *Marſya*, and 3. *Jourdain*, now *Schierah*.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Libanus*, and, 2. *Liſon*.

3. *Turcomania.*

Turcomania lies between *Perſia* and *Natolia*, Eaſt and Weſt, and is almoſt ſquare, being about 540 miles long and 430 broad, according to *F. de Wit*'s Maps. According to this extent it contains all the ancient *Armenia Major*, with ſome part of *Aſſyria* and *Media*.

It was a good part of it for many Ages under its own Kings, till conquered by the *Romans*;

mans; afterwards by the *Sarazens*; then by the *Turks*; after that it had its own Kings; then subdued by the *Tartars*; after that it became a *Persian* Province, till conquered by the *Turks*: the *Persians* have still part of it. The ch. T. is *Erzerum*.

The Inhabitants are *Mahomitans* and *Christians* of the *Greek* Church and Sect of *Eutiches*. Their Language in some places *Turkish*, in others *Armenian*; a very harsh Tongue, having some mixture of *Turkish* and *Persian*. Their Alphabet has 28 Letters. The chief Commodities are Wine, Fruits, Silk, fine Tapestries, Grogram and Worsted Camlets. It contains three Provinces, which are,

1. *Turcomania*, on the W. parts; 340 m. l. & 220 br. containing a great part of the ancient *Armenia Major*. Ch. T. are *Arzerum*, and *Chisari* or *Kars*.

2. *Georgiens* or *Iran*, on the E. of *Turcomania*; 340 m. l. & 180 br. containing part of old *Armenia* and *Media*. Now mostly under the *Persians*. Ch. T. are *Derbent* and *Atham*.

3. *Curdes*, on the S. of *Georgiens*; 340 m. l. & 300 br. containing part of old *Assyria* and *Armenia Major*. Ch. T. are *Van* and *Bedao*.

Rivers of principal note are three, *viz.* 1. *Eufrate*, 2. *Tigre*, and, 3. *Kurr*.

Chief Mountains are several branches of *Taurus*.

4. *Dier-*

4. *Dierbeck.*

Dierbeck lies on the S. of *Turcomania* and W. of *Persia*, being about 780 m. l. & 400 br. It contains the ancient Countries of *Chaldea*, *Mesopotamia*, with part of *Assyria*. Now called by the *Persians*, *Irakin*; by the *Arabians*, *Jazeirey*; by the *Armenians*, *Meredin*; and by the *Turks*, *Dierbeck* or *Diarbeck*.

It was first under its own Emperours for about 1700 years; conquered by the *Persians*; then by the *Macedonians*; after that by the *Romans*; again by the *Persians*; afterwards by the *Saracens*; next by the *Turks*; a third time by the *Persians*; and lastly, by the *Turks* again. The ch. T. is *Bagdat*.

The Inhabitants are both *Mahomitans* and *Christians*; the latter divided into *Jacobites* and *Nestorians*. Their Language in some places *Arabick*, and in others *Syriack*, but mixt with some *Arabick* and *Greek* words. Their chief Commodities are Wine, Oyl, Corn, Fruits, Cottons, Wool, *&c.* It is divided into three Provinces, which are,

1. *Dierbeck*, the most N. W. Province; 560 m. l. & 315 br. containing the old *Mesopotamia* and part of *Assyria*, and sometimes part of the *Roman* Diocess of the *Orient*. Ch. T. are *Dierbikir* or *Caramitz*, and *Urphia*.

2. *Ar-*

2. *Arzerum* or *Sarh*, on the E. of *Dierbeck*; 260 m. l. & 150 br. containing a great part of the old *Assyria*. Ch. T. are *Mosul* (an. *Ninivie*) and *Schebereſul*.

3. *Yerack*, *Curdeſtan* or *Keldan*, on the S. of *Arzerum* and *Dierbeck*; 350 m. l. & 210 br. the ſame with old *Chaldea* or *Babylonia*. Ch. T. are *Bagdat*, *Cuſa* and *Balſora*.

Chief Rivers are, 1. *Eufrate*, and, 2. *Tigre*.

F. de Wit comprehends both *Dierbeck* and *Turcomania* under the general name of *Armenia*.

Beſides theſe four Provinces there are ſome Iſlands. The chief of which are,

1. Kingdom of *Cyprus* or *Kibros*, in the Mediterranian Sea, on the S. of *Natolia*; 170 m. l. & 80 br. anciently divided into *Salamina*, *Amathuſia*, *Lapatha* and *Paphia*; now into ſeven Sangiacks. Ch. T. are *Nicoſia* and *Famaguſta*.

2. Thoſe of leſſer note are, 1. *Rhodes*; ch. T. *Rhodes*. 2. *Cos*; ch. T. *Cos*. 3. *Samos*; ch. T. *Samo*. 4. *Nicaria*; ch. T. *Nicaria*. 5. *Sio*; ch. T. *Sio*. 6. *Metelino*, (an. *Lesbos*) ch. T. *Metelino*; with ſome others.

2. Georgia.

2. Georgia.

UNder the name of *Georgia* is comprehended all that Tract of Land which lies between the *Palus Meotis* or the Sea of *Zabache*, and the *Caſpian* Sea or the Sea of *Bachu*, and between the River *Don* and *Turcomania*. Situated between the 63d and the 80th degr. of Lon. and between the 42 and 40 min. and the 51ſt degr. of Lat. being in length from the Streights of *Kaffa* to the *Caſpian* Sea about 650 miles; and in breadth from the River *Don* or *Tanais* to the Borders of *Turcomania* about 480 miles. In this extent are comprehended the ancient Countries of *Colchis*, *Iberia*, *Albania*, with part of *Aſiatick Sarmatia*.

It was partly conquered by the *Romans*, and ever ſince had many ſeveral Governments, till of late the *Turks* and *Perſians* have got ſome footing amongſt them. So that the preſent Government is under ſeveral ſmall Princes, ſome of which are tributary to the *Turks*, ſome to the *Perſians* and others are free. The ch. T. is *Teffles*.

The Inhabitants are chiefly *Chriſtians* of the *Greek* Church, with ſome *Mahomitans*; the former

former in practice little differ from *Pagans*. Their Language is in many places a kind of a *Sclavonian*, in ſome places the *Turkiſh* and *Tartarian*, and in *Mengralia* they have one peculiar. Their chief Commodities are Honey, Wax, Leather, Furs, Silk, Linnen Thred, Martins, Beavers, Box and Slaves. It contains four Provinces, which are,

1. *Comania* or *Circaſſia*, (under the firſt *F. de Wit* comprehends all *Georgia* and *Crim Tartary*) is the moſt N. Province, by ſome made part of *Tartary*, by others part of *Ruſſia*, being partly ſubject to it. In it are comprehended the Provinces of *Petigori*, *Sonska*, and *Nagaiſki* or proper *Circaſſia*; as alſo the *Alanes*, *Suanes*, *Gigves*, and *Caracherks* or Black *Circaſſians*. The ch. T. is *Temruck*.

2. *Mengralia*, on the S. of *Comania*; 300 m. l. & 170 br. It contains four Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Abaſſa* or *Avogaſſa*; ch. T. St. *Sophia*. 2. K. of *Mengralia* or *Odiſchi*; ch. T. *Zugdidi*. Theſe two Provinces make up the old Country of *Colchis*. 3. K. of *Guriel*; ch. T. *Varſti*. 4. K. of *Imerete*; ch. T. *Colalach*. Theſe Kingdoms are tributary to the *Turks*.

3. *Gurgiſtan*, on the E. of *Mengralia* and S. of *Comania*; 260 m. l. & 175 br. It contains three Provinces, *viz.* 1. K. of *Balatralu*; ch. T. *Cori* or *Gorede*. 2. K. of *Curduel*; ch. T. *Teſſles*. 3. K. of *Kacheti*; ch. T. *Zagain*.

Theſe

These Provinces make up the ancient *Iberia*, and are for the most part under the *Persians*.

4. *Zuiria*, on the E. of *Gurgistan* and S. of *Comania*; 240 m. l. & 180 br. It contains all the ancient *Albania*. Divided into two parts, *viz.* 1. *Nagauki*, reckoned by some a part of *Comania*; ch. T. *Terki*. 2. *Dageſtan*; ch. T. *Zittach*, the ch. T. of both. This Province is under several independent Lords.

Rivers of Principal note are three, *viz.* 1. *Kurr*, 2. *Faze*, and, 3. *Terka*.

Chief Mountains are several branches of *Taurus*.

3. Arabia.

Arabia is a very large Country, lying on the S. of *Turky* in *Asia*, incompassed on three sides with the Sea. Situated between the 62d and the 94th and 40 min. of Lon. and between the 12th and the 34th and 30 min. of Lat. being in length from *Sues* in *Egypt*, to the most E. point in *Oman* about 1700 miles, and in breadth from the mouth of the *Persian* Gulf, to the mouth of the Red Sea, about 1200 miles: called by the *Turks Arabistan*.

Part

Part of it was subject to the *Assyrian* and *Babylonian* Empires; then to the *Macedonians*; then to the *Romans*; after that it was wholly under its own Emperours; then ruled by the *Babylonian* Caliphs; after that it was free, till at last the *Turks* conquered part of it; so that the present Government is partly under the *Turks*; the rest under several Princes. The ch. T. is *Medina*.

The Inhabitants are all *Mahomitans*, except some few *Christians* in *Arabia Petrea*. Their Language is wholly the *Arabick*, a very famous Language, partly derived from the *Hebrew*; naturally spoke in many other Countries. The chief Commodities are Gold, Precious Stones, Balsam, Myrrh, abundance of Frankincense, Cassia, Cinnamon, Manna, Benjamin, and such like. It contains three great parts, which are,

1. *Beriara*, the most N. Province, 500 m. l. & 320 br. anciently called *Arabia Deserta* and *Chus* (translated *Æthiopia*) ch. T. are *Anna* and *Hit*; chiefly under the Government of the *Turks*: some parts are free, which are scarce worth looking after.

2. *Barraab*, sometimes *Dase-liek Arabistan*, on the W. of *Beriara*; 400 m. l. & 230 br. anciently called *Arabia Petrea*, where the Children of *Israel* wandred forty Years. Ch. T. are *Herat* and *Aylan*. This Province is for the

the moſt part under the *Turks*, but very inconſiderable.

3. *Ayaman*, anciently *Arabia Fœlix*, on the S. of *Barraab* and *Beriara*; 1590 m. l. & 1000 br. It contains ſeven Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Hagia* (in which are the *Benduins*) ch. T. *Medina* and *Mecca*. It is under the Turkiſh Cherif of *Mecca*. 2. *Jamama* (in which are the *Bengebres*) ch. T. *Jamama*. 3. *Baharaim*, or the Government of *Labſa*, under the *Turks*; ch. T. *Elkatif* and *Labſa*. 4. *Oman*, containing three Kingdoms, *viz.* *Maſcate*, *Maſcalat* and *Amanzirieden*; ch. T. the ſame: all under their own Kings. 5. *Seger*, containing two Kingdoms, under their own Kings, *viz.* *Alibinali*, and *Gubelhaman*; ch. T. the ſame. 6. *Hadramut*, or the Government of *Yeman*; ch. T. *Aden* and *Zibit*, moſtly under the *Turks*; it alſo includes the two Kingdoms of *Fartach* and *Caxem*, under their own Kings. 7. *Tehama*, ch. T. *Dhafar*, chiefly under its own King, and partly under the *Turks*.

Rivers of principal note are four, *viz.* 1. *Prim.* 2. *Chibar.* 3. *Aſtan*; and, 4. *Nageran.*

Chief Mountains (beſides thoſe mentioned in the Scriptures) are *Sciobam* and *Ghazuan.*

3. Perſia.

3. Perſia.

THE Empire of *Perſia* is a very large and famous Country, lying between *India* and *Turky* E. and W. and between *Tartary* and the Ocean N. and S. Situated between the 78th and 10 min. and the 118th and 15th min. of Lon. and between the 24th and 35 min. and the 43d and 20 min. of Lat. being in length from the N. W. parts of *Servan* to the borders of *India* in *Makrun* about 1620 miles, and in breadth from the River *Gehun* or *Crus* to the Southern Ocean 1070 miles. It contains the greateſt part of the ancient *Perſia* with ſome of *Aſſyria*. It was firſt called *Elam*, and ſometimes *Achamenides*, now *Perſia* by the *Europeans*, but by the Inhabitants *Far* or *Farſiſtan*.

It was firſt under the *Aſſyrian* Empire for about 1300 Years; then revolted and governed by its own Kings; then by its Emperours; after that conquered by the *Macedonians*; ſoon after by the *Parthians*; after that by the *Saracens*; then by the *Turks*; then by *Tartars*; and laſtly, had its own Emperours, which ſtill remain. He is called the great Sophy of *Perſia*, and has an Abſolute Power, yet the

the Government is less Tyrannical than any other of the *Mahomitan* Kings. His Imperial Seat is at *Hispaam.*

The Inhabitants are *Mahomitans*, but differing in some points from the *Turks*; here are also *Jesuits* and *Nestorians*, with several *Jews*. Their Language is the *Persian*, very ancient, but have some mixture of *Arabick*, *Greek* and *Tartarian* words, very soft and sweet; spoken in the Eastern Country as the *Latine* in the Western; it has 29 Letters in the Alphabet. The *Turkish* Language is also very much used here. The chief Commodities are curious Silks, Carpets, Tissues, Manufactures of Gold, Silk and Silver, Seal-skins, Goat-skins, Alabaster, all sorts of Metals, Myrrh, Fruits, &c. It contains twelve Provinces, which are,

1. *Servan*, or *Schirwan*, the most N. W. Province, bordering on *Turky*; 330 m. l. & 170 br. containing a great part of the ancient *Media*; ch. T. are *Tauris*, *Servan* and *Ardevil.*

2. *Gilan*, or *Hirach*, on the E. of *Servan* 460 m. l. & 340 br. anciently called *Hyrcania.* It contains four Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Dilmon*; ch. T. *Dilemon.* 2. *Mezandran*; ch. T. *Mezandran.* 3. *Rescht*; ch. T. *Rescht*; And 4. *Keskar*; ch. T. *Keskar. Gilan* is ch. T. of the whole.

3. *Taberistan*, or *Tocheristan*, on the E. of *Gilan*; 470 m. l. & 340 br. anciently called *Mar*

Margiana; ch. T. *Amoul* or *Taberiſtan*, and *Aſterebad*. It contains two other Pr. *viz.* 1. *Kuoemus*; ch. T. *Ferawar*: and, 2. *Gorgian*; ch. T. *Gorgian*.

4. *Coraſſan*, on the E. of *Tabereſtan*; 760 m. l. & 540. br. anciently called *Bactria*; ch. T. *Herat*. In this are comprehended three others, *viz.* 1. *Heri*; ch. T. *Heri*. 2. *Choraſſan*; ch. T. *Ariander*: And, 3. *Cohaſan*; ch. T. *Caim*.

5. *Airach*, or *Yerack Agemi*, on the W. of *Coraſſan*; 700 m. l. and 460 br. anciently called *Parthia*; ch. T. are *Hiſpaam*, *Casbin* and *Nehawant*.

6. *Churdeſtan*, on the W. of *Airach* and S. of *Servan*; 280 m. l. & 160 br. It contains a good part of the ancient *Aſſyria* and part of old *Media*; ch. T. are *Salmas* and *Cor*.

7. *Chuſiſtan*, or *Elveran* on the S. of *Airach*; 400 m. l. & 320 br. anciently *Suſiana*; ch. T. *Souſter*.

8. *Fars*, on the E. of *Chuſiſtan*; 460 m. l. & 310 br. anciently called *Perſis*; ch. T. are *Schiras* or *Shiras*, and *Lar*.

9. *Kirman*, or *Cherman*, on the E. of *Fars*; 600 m. l. & 510 br. anciently called *Carmania*; ch. T. is *Cherman*.

10. *Sableſtan*, or *Calcheſtan*, on the N. of *Kirman*; 390 m. l. & 160 br. anciently called *Parapamiſus*; ch. T. is *Boſt*.

11.

11. *Sigiſtan*, or *Sizziſtan*, on the S. E. of *Sableſtan*; 470 m. l. & 240 br. anciently called *Drangiana*; ch. T. is *Sigiſtan*.

12. *Makran*, on the S. of *Sigiſtan* 500 m. l. & 250 br. ch. T. *Malran*. This includes the two Provinces of, 1. *Circan*, (an. *Gedroſia*) ch. T. *Geſt*; and, 2. *Batan*, ch. T. —

Rivers of chief note are four, *viz.* 1. *Gelum*, or *Albius*, (an. *Oxus*) 2. *Ilment*, 3. *Tiritiri*, and, 4. *Bendimir*.

Chief Mountains are *Taurus*, which paſs through the length of this Country, and go by ſeveral names.

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5. Tartary.

TArtary is the greateſt Country in the World, lying on the E. of *Ruſſia* and N. of *Perſia*, *India* and *China*. Situated between the 83d and the 180th degr. of Lon. and between the 39th and the 72d degr. of Lat. being in length from the borders of *Aſtracan* to the E. parts of *Cathay* about 4000 miles, and the breadth from the S. parts of *Mawrinalra* to the moſt N. parts of *Tartaria Deſerta*, is about 2000 miles; containing the ancient Provinces of *Scythia*, *Sacæ*, *Sogdania*, and the greateſt part of *Sarmatia Aſiatica*, with a little of old *Perſia*.

It

AFRICA.
SPAIN.
ATLANTICK
Mediterranian Sea
Jerusalem
ARABIA.
Canaries I.
or West
C. Verd I.
C. Verd
Ocean.
Bilbedulgerid.
Cairo
Mecca
Gualata.
ZARRA.
Nubia
Ganohoa
Niger R.
GUINEA.
ABISSIN.
Zanguebar
I. S. Thomas
CONGO
ÆTHIOPIAN
SEA.
S. Helena
Zambra
LA MONOMOTAPA
Madagascar
C: of Good Hope
SOUTHEREN OCEAN.
AMERICA
ARTICK L.
C. Farwell
N. Walles
New Found Land
Azore I.
Compagnie L.
California I.
ENGLISH
Virginia
Mary L.
NORTH SEA
Hispaniola I.
PACIFICK
Surranam
Lima
Corona
BRASIL
Salvador
or SOUTH SEA
Asuntion
N. Zeeland
Silver R.
Magalan L.
MAGELANICK SEA.
Sold by T. Salisbury
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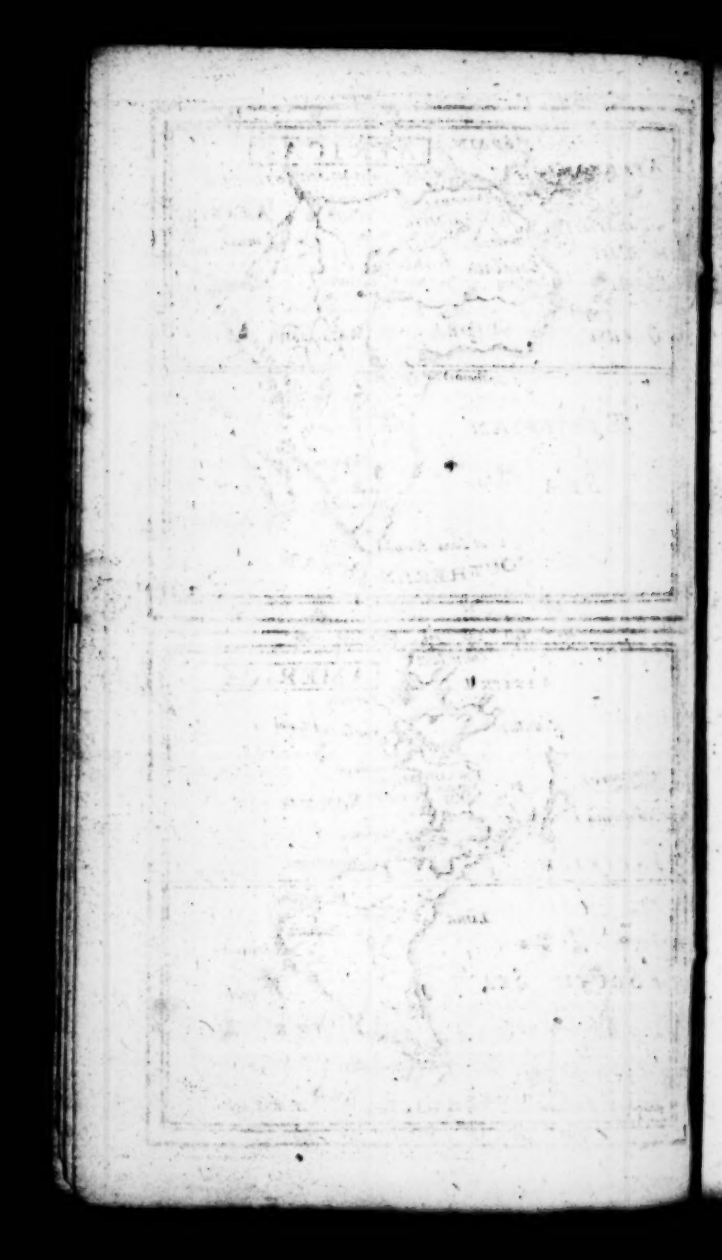

It has remained unconquered under ſeveral Governments, till *Anno* 1162, the *Tartars*, an obſcure People, over-ran this Country, and erected a Monarchy, which ſtill remains, but a good part of it is fallen away. The Emperour is called, *The Great Cham of Tartary*; who has alſo the famous Country of *China*. Some part of it is under the *Ruſſians*; the reſt under ſeveral independent Princes. The imperial Seat is at *Chambalu*, as it is ſuppoſed.

The Inhabitants are both Mahomitans and Pagans; in ſome places all Mahomitans, in others all Pagans, which ſeems to be in moſt eſteem. Here are alſo ſome Chriſtians of the Neſtorian Sect. Their Language is the Tartarian, very boiſterous and clamerous, almoſt the ſame with the Turkiſh, having ſome mixture of Perſian and Scithian words. In ſome places they uſe the Perſian Tongue. The chief Commodities are Sable, Martins, and other Furs, Silks, Camlets, Flax, great ſtore of Rhubarb, Musk, Cinnamon, *&c.* It is divided into five great parts, *viz.*

1. *Tartaria Deſerta*, the moſt W. Province, bordering on *Ruſſia*; about 1700 m. l. & 960 br. Divided into, 1. *Kalmuki-Buchar*, or *Olgaria*, ch. T. *Yem.* In this are included *Bangleatan*, *Gazitæ-Chanaaket*, with the *Nagarian Tartars*. 2. *Chabzag*, or the K. of *Kaſghar*, ch. T. *Kaſghar*. 3. *Karakathay*, or *Chaulachitæ*, ch.

ch. T. are *Charcan* and *Cumbalick*. In this are included *Samarique* and *Al-Aazas*. Here are alſo *Molgsmazia*, *Tingves*, and *Lucumorio*. Ch. T. of the whole is *Charcan*. This Province contains the greateſt part of old *Sarmatia Aſiatica*. Now chiefly under the *Ruſſians*.

2. *Mawrinalra*, *Usbeck* or *Zagathay*, on the S. of *Tartaria Deſerta*; about 1200 m. l. & 840 br. containing the old Provinces of *Sacæ*, *Sogdania*, and part of *Scythia* and old *Perſia*. It is chiefly under its peculiar Chams. Ch. T. are *Samarchand*, *Bokora*, and *Iſtigiad*. In this are the Provinces of *Belch*, *Alſoyd*, *Crowarezem*, *Alſhaſh*, and *Targana*.

3. *Turcheſtan*, part of the ancient *Scythia*, on the E. of *Mawrinalra*, about 1400 m. l. & 850 br. Ch. T. are *Thibit*, *Caſcar*, and *Chotan*. It contains many Kingdoms, as *Caſcar*, *Chialis* or *Turphan*, *Chiartiam*, *Cotam*, *Thibit*, *Camul*, *Lop*, *Tainfu*, *Caindu*, &c.

4. *Mongul* or *Magog*, the true old *Tartary*, on the N. of *Turcheſtan*; about 1800 m. l. & 950 br. Ch. T. are *Mongul*, and *Tenduc*. It contains many Provinces, as *Sumogul* or *Tartar*, *Tenduc* or *Mekrat*, *Bargu* or *Mekrit*, *Jekmogul*, *Carli*, &c.

5. *Cathay* or *Kin-Tartary*, on the S. E. of *Mongul*, about 1650 m. l. & 1100 br. It contains four great Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Cathay* or *Naimens*; ch. T. *Cambalu* or *Arab-Chan-Belich*.

lich. 3. *Niuche* or *Tenduc*: And, 4. *Yupi*. It contains the ancient *Serica* and part of *Scythia*.

Mountains of greateſt note are thoſe anciently called *Imaus*, dividing *Tartary* in the middle.

Rivers of principal note are four, *viz.* 1. *Oby*, 2. *Ochanda*, 3. *Cheſel*, (an. *Jaxertes*) and 4. *Poliſanga*.

Moſt conſiderable Lakes are four, *viz.* 1. *Kithay*, 2. *Kithaiska*, 3. *Coras*, and, 4. *Amu*.

There is very much uncertainty of this Country.

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6. Mogul's Empire.

THE Empire of the great *Mogul* lies on the S. of *Tartary* and E. of *Perſia*, ſituated between the 104th and the 139th degr. of Lon. and between the 18th and the 41ſt degr. of Lat. being in length from the W. parts of *Candahor*, to the E. parts of *Kanduana*, about 1750 miles; and in breadth from the N. parts of *Cabul* to the S. parts of *Guzarat* 1240 miles. It contains the greateſt part of the *Eaſt-Indies*, with ſome of old *Perſia*; now often called by the name of *Indoſtan*.

It was first conquered by *Bacchus*, afterwards by *Alexander* the great. We hear scarce any thing of it till of later Ages it was conquered by the *Tartars*, who then erected that Monarchy, which still continues. So that it is now governed by its own Emperours or *Moguls*, who are absolute and have vast Revenues, exceeding the *Persian* and *Turk* together. His Imperial Seat is at *Agra*.

The Inhabitants are many of them Mahomitans of the Turkish Sect, above two thirds are Gentiles, Banians or Persees; and here are also some Christians, called Christians of St. *Thomas*, and several Jews and Jesuits. Their Language a kind of Tartarian, and has a great mixture of the Persian. In *Guzarate* and *Bengala* they speak the Guzarate Tongue; the Persian is also in much use. The chief Commodities are all sorts of Spices, Aloes, Musk, Rhubarb, Wormseeds, Civits, Indigo, Lacque, Borax, Ogium, Amber, Myraboles, Sal-Armoniack, Silk, Cottons, Calicoes, Sattins, Taffaties, Velvets, Carpets, Metals, Pocelline Earth, *&c.* It is divided into 38 Kingdoms, which are,

1. *Candahor*, the most W. Province, part of the old *Arachosa* in *Persia*; 300 m. l. & 220 br. ch. T. is *Candahor*.

2. *Cabul*, on the N. E. of *Candahor*, the rest of old *Arachosa*; 350 m. l. & 190 br. ch. T. are *Cabul* and *Parna*.

3. *At-*

3. *Attock*, on the S. E. of *Cabul*; 300 m. l. & 130 br. ch. T. *Attock*.

4. *Kachemire*, on the E. of *Attock*; 210 m. l. 150 br. ch. T. *Kachemire*.

5. *Bankisk*, on the E. of *Kachemire*; 190 m. l. & 150 br. ch. T. *Beiſhar*.

6. *Kakares*, on the N. E. of *Bankisk*; 580 m. l. & 150 br. ch. T. *Dankalor* and *Purhola*.

7. *Naugracut*, on the S. of *Kakares* and E. of *Bankisk*; 300 m. l. & 110 br. ch. T. *Naugracut*.

8. *Siba*, on the E. of *Naugracut* and S. of *Kakares*; 340 m. l. & 180 br. ch. T. *Hardware* and *Serenegar*.

9. *Pitan*, on the S. of *Siba*, including *Rahia-Radorou* and *Rahia-Mug*; 270 m. l. & 260 br. ch. T. *Pitan*.

10. *Gor*, on the E. of *Pitan*; 390 m. l. & 170 br. ch. T. *Gor*.

11. *Kanduana*, on the S. of *Gor*, 320 m. l. & 130 br. ch. T. *Kanduana*.

12. *Udeſſa*, on the S. of *Kanduana*; 240 m. l. & 160 br. ch. T. *Jehenat*.

13. *Mevat*, on the S. of *Udeſſa*; 270 m. l. & 150 br. ch. T. *Mevat*.

14. *Jeſuel*, on the N. of *Mevat*; 200 m. l. & 120 br. ch. T. *Rejapore*.

15. *Patna*, on the N. of *Jeſuel*; 330 m. l. & 180 br. ch. T. *Patna*.

16. *Jamba*, on the W. of *Patna*, including *Rahia-Decamperga*; 240 m. l. & 170 br. ch. T. *Jamba*.

17. *Bakar*, on the S. of *Jamba*; 220 m. l. & 120 br. ch. T. *Bicanor*.

18. *Sambal*, on the S. of *Bakan*; ch. T. *Sambal*.

19. *Narvar*, on the S. of *Sambal*; 270 m. l. & 150 br. ch. T. are *Gehud* and *Ouden*.

20. *Gualeo*, on the W. of *Narvar*; 160 m. l. & 90 br. ch. T. *Gualeo*.

21. *Agra*, on the N. W. of *Gualeo*; 340 m. l. & 170 br. ch. T. are *Agra* and *Fetapore*.

22. *Delly*, on the N. W. of *Agra*; 360 m. l. and 120 br. ch. T. *Delly*.

23. *Jenupar*, on the N. W. of *Delly*; 300 m. l. & 90 br. ch. T. *Jenupar*.

24. *Pengab* or *Lahor*, on the N. of *Jenupar*; 390 m. l. & and 130 br. ch. T. *Lahor*.

25. *Multan*, on the W. of *Pengab*; 220 m. l. & 150 br. ch. T. *Multan*.

26. *Hajacan*, on the W. of *Multan*; 300 m. l. & 120 br. ch. T. are *Chutzan* and *Uche*.

27. *Bukar*, on the S. W. *Hajacan*; 340 m. l. & 220 br. ch. T. *Bukar*.

28. *Hendown*, on the E. of *Bukar*; 240 m. l. & 160 br. ch. T. *Hendown*. 29.

29. *Bando* or *Aſmire*, on the S. E. of *Herdown*; 240 m. l. and 170 br. ch. T. are *Bando* and *Aſmire*.

30. *Jeſelmere*, on the W. of *Bando*; 300 m. l. & 220 br. ch. T. *Jeſelmere*.

31. *Tatta*, on the W. of *Jeſelmere*; 260 m. l. & 160 br. ch. T. *Tatta*.

32. *Soret*, on the E. of *Tatta*, and S. W. of *Jeſelmere*; 160 m. l. & 156 br. ch. T. are *Janagar* and *Pache*.

33. *Guzarat*, on the S. of *Soret* and *Jeſelmere*, along the Ocean; 530 m. l. & 350 br. ch. T. are *Cambay* and *Surat*.

34. *Chitor*, on the N. W. of *Guzarat*; 260 m. l. & 160 br. ch. T. *Chitor*. To this is joined *Rahia-Ranas*, ch. T. *Gurchitto*.

35. *Malvay*, on the E. of *Chitor*; 300 m. l. & 110 br. ch. T. *Sarampore*.

36. *Candis*, on the S. of *Malvay*; 190 m. l. & 170 br. ch. T. *Mandave*.

37. *Berar*, on the N. E. of *Candis*; 250 m. l. & 120 br. ch. T. *Shapor*.

38. *Bengala*, on the N. E. of *Berar*; 660 m. l. & 450 br. ch. T. *Bengala*. In this extent are the Pr. of *Patenaw*, *Elebus* and *Prurop*.

Rivers of principal note are two, *viz.* 1. *Indus* or *Pengab*, and, 2. *Ganges*, both very famous.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Imaus* or *Bittigo*, and, 2. *Sardonix*.

7. India int. Gangem.

INdia intra *Gangem*, or the Peninſula on this ſide the River *Ganges*, lies on the S. of the Mogul's Empire; ſituated between the 112th and 45 min. and the 120th degr. of Lon. and between the 7th and 40 min. and the 23d degr. of Lat. being in length from the N. parts of *Orixa* in *Golconda*, to Cape *Comeri* in *Malabar*, about 1000 miles; in breadth from *Narſingapatan* to *Dabul* 490 miles.

We can find but little how it was anciently Governed; but it is at preſent under the Government of about fifty ſeveral Kings, of which three or four are greater than the reſt, and ſome parts are under the Europeans, as the *Portuguez*, *Dutch*, and *Engliſh*. The ch. T. of the whole is *Goa*, under the *Portugals*.

The Inhabitants are of ſeveral Nations beſides the Natives; they are both Pagans and Mahomitans, with ſome Chriſtians of St. *Thomas*, beſides the Europeans. Their Language is that called *Talenga*, in *Golconda*; the *Guzarate*, in *Biſnagar*; and the *Malabar*, with the *Bagadan*, *Tamul* and *Grandonique* in *Malabar*: The *Portugal* is alſo in much uſe in ſome parts. Chief Commodities are Metals, Silks, Cottons, Pearls,

Pearls, Drugs, Ginger, Cinnamon, Caſſia, &c. It contains four parts, *viz.*

1. Kingdom of *Golconda*, the moſt N. E. Province; 420 m. l. & 210 br. ch. T. *Golconda* or *Bagnagar*. In this extent are comprehended alſo the Provinces of *Orixa*, ch. T. *Orixa*; and *Talengand*, ch. T. *Dalacata*. It is under its own King, but tributary to the great Mogul.

2. Kingdom of *Decan*, on the W. of *Golconda*; 380 m. l. & 280 br. It contains three Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Decan*, ch. T. *Kerky*. 2. *Balgate*, ch. T. *Bender*: And, 3. *Cuncan*, ch. T. *Goa*, and *Viſapor*. Theſe are chiefly the *Portuguez* and King of *Viſapor*.

3. Kingdom of *Biſnagar*, on the S. E. of *Decan*; 570 m. l. & 330 br. It contains ſix Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Biſnagar* or *Narſinga*, ch. T. *Biſnagar*. 2. *Coromandel*, ch. T. *Maliapour*, (under its own Prince.) 3. *Canara*, ch. T. *Sr. Omar*. 4. *Gingi*, ch. T. *Gingi*. 5. *Tanjanor*, ch. T. *Tanjanor*. 6. *Madure*, (in which is the Pro. of *Coru*) ch. T. *Madure*. It is chiefly under its own K. and others tributary to him.

4. *Malabar*, on the E. of *Biſnagar*; 320 m. l. & 120 br. It contains the Kingdoms of, 1. *Calicute*, ch. T. *Calicute*. 2. *Cananor*, ch. T. *Cananor*. 3. *Tanor*, ch. T. *Tanor*. 4. *Cranganor*, ch. T. *Cranganor*. 5. *Cochin*, ch. T. *Cochin*.

china. 6. *Coulan*, ch. T. *Coulan*. 7. *Travencor*, ch. T. *Travencor*. All under their own Naiques or Kings, except ſome places poſſeſſed by the *Dutch*, *Portuguez* and *Engliſh*. *Calicute* is the ch. T. of the whole.

Rivers of chief note are, 1. *Guengua*, and, 2. *Mudora*.

Chief Mountains are thoſe called *Balagatta*.

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8. India ex. Gangem.

INdia beyond the River *Ganges*, is a knot of Kingdoms lying between the Mogul's Empire and *China*; between the 133d and the 151ſt degr. of Lon. and between the firſt and the 34th degr. of Lat. being in length from the S. parts of *Malacca* to the borders of *Tartary* about 2000 miles; and the breadth from *Bengala* to the borders of *Quantung* in *China* about 900 miles: by this account it contains ſome of the old *Sina*.

As for the ancient Government, we can give no certain account; at the preſent it is a barbarous Country, diſmembred into a great many Eſtates under their own Kings and Governours, of which four or five are of conſiderable note. Beſides theſe the *Portuguez* and *Dutch* have

have ſeveral places on the Coaſts. The ch. T. of all is *Pegu*.

The Inhabitants are chiefly Idolaters; here are alſo ſome Mahomitans on the Coaſts, and ſome Chriſtians converted by the Jeſuits. Their Language in *Siam* and *Malacca* is the *Malaize*, in ſome places the *Chinean*, in other places they have many different Tongues little known to us. Their chief Commodities are Gold, Silver, Precious Stones, Silks, Porcelline Earth, Aloes, Musk, Rhubarb, Alabaſter, *&c.* Divided into ſix great parts, which are,

1. Kingdom of *Barma* or *Brema*, containing all the N. parts of this Country; ch. T. are *Brema* and *Ava*. It contains many ſmall Kingdoms tributary to the King of *Barma*, as, 1. *Prom*, 2. *Calam*, 3. *Melinta*, 4. *Sirole*, 5. *Bacan*, 6. *Miranda*, 7. *Circangre*, 8. *Brema*, 9. *Caor*, 10. *Ava*, and 11. *Tangu*. Of theſe there is little certainty.

2. Kingdom of *Pegu*, on the S. of *Barma*; 600 m. l. & 350 br. It contains three Provinces, *viz.* 1. Kingdom of *Arrachan*, (under the great Mogul) ch. T. *Arrachan*. 2. *Pegu*, under its own King; ch. T. *Pegu*. 3. *Laos*, under its own King; in which are the Provinces of *Jangoma*, *Curroy*, and *Leveu*.

3. Kingdom of *Tunquin* (in which is comprehended the Pro. of *Ciracan*) on the E. of *Pegu* and S. of *China*; 540 m. l. & 300 br.

under

under its own King. Ch. T. is *Tunquin*. Here are ſaid to be the Kingdoms of *Ciucange* or *Caubang*, *Bao*, and *Lao*, and the People called *Maug*, *Timocoves*, and *Gueys*, nigh *China*.

4. Kingdom of *Cochin China*, on the S. of *Tunquin*; 500 m. l. & 210 br. Ch. T. are *Turon* and *Haeſo*. It is partly under its own King and partly under the *Portuguez*. Here is alſo a Province called the *Lays*; ch. T.—

5. Kingdom of *Camboje* or *Cambodia*, on the S. W. of *Cochin China*, about 510 m. l. & 210 br. ch. T. is *Camboje*; Ruled by its own King. Here lies alſo the Kingdom of *Chiampa*, ſaid to be independent; ch. T. *Puto-Caceim*.

6. Kingdom of *Siam*, on the E. of *Pegu*, 1080 m. l. & 340 br. It contains three Kingdoms, *viz.* 1. *Martaban*, ch. T. *Martaban*. 2. *Siam*, ch. T. *Siam*. 3. *Malacca*, (anciently *Aurea Cherſoneſſus*) containing *Malacca*, *Jenaſſeri*, *Juncalaon*, *Quedda*, *Pera*, *Ihor*, *Puhang*, *Patane*, *Ligor*, and *Burdelong*; ch. T. the ſame. All under the King of *Siam*, *Portuguez* and *Dutch*. *Siam* is ch. T. of the whole.

Rivers of principal note are four, *viz.* 1. *Menin*, 2. *Ava*, 3. *Coſmite*, and, 4. *Caor*.

Here is the famous Lake of *Chiamay*.

Principal Mountains that I find here are thoſe called *Kemois* and *Rumoy*.

9. China.

China, lies on the E. of the *Indies*, and on the S. of *Tartary*; ſituated between the 141ſt and the 165th degr. of Lon. and between the 20th and the 41ſt and 40 min. of Lat. being in length from the N. E. parts of *Leaotong*, to the S.W. parts of *Junnan* about 1560 miles, and in breadth from the N. W. parts of *Xenſi* to the S. E. parts of *Chekiang* about 1300 miles, containing the greateſt part of old *Sina*, now called by ſome *Mangi*; by the *Arabians*, *Tzinin*; by the neighbouring Countries, *Sanglai*; by the Natives, *Taine*, and *Taibinco*; and the Inhabitants, *Tanges*.

It had its own King for many Ages, (ſome ſay above 3000 years) till conquered by the *Tartars*; then again it had its own Kings, till of late again conquered by the *Tartars*, who ſtill have it; under which are 32 Princes, or petty Kings. There are alſo ſeveral Princes (ſaith *Gabriel Magailans*) which own no Superior. It is (if we may credit the Jeſuits Relations) the moſt famous Country in the World. The ch. T. is *Peking*.

The Inhabitants are Gentiles for the moſt part. Here are alſo ſome few Chriſtians, converted

verted by the Jeſuits, but hardly ſuffered. Their Language differs from all others, having but 300 Words, and above 50000 Letters; by which they expreſs their minds with much vivacity and efficacy: they write right down from the top to the bottom. Their chief Commodities are Gold, Silver, Precious Stones, Quick-ſilver, Porcelline Diſhes, Silks, Cottons, Rhubarb, Sugar, Camphire, Civet, Musk, Ginger, *China*-wood, *&c.* It contains 15 Provinces, which are,

1. *Pecheli*, or *Peking*, the moſt N. Province, bordering on *Tartary*; 320 m. l. & 240 br. ch. T. is *Peking*, or *Xuntien*. It is divided into 8 Countries, and has 131 Cities.

2. *Xantung*, on the S. E. of *Pecheli*; 330 m. l. & 180 br. ch. T. are *Cinan* and *Cungchaud*. It is divided into 6 Countries, and has 51 Cities.

3. *Honans*, on the S. W. of *Xantung*; 320 m. l. & 270 br. ch. T. are *Caifung* and *Honan*. It is divided into 9 Countries, and has 108 Cities.

4. *Xanſi*, on the N. of *Honan*; 360 m. l. & 190 br. ch. T. are *Taiyven* and *Fuencheu*. It is divided into 5 Countries, and has 86 Cities.

5. *Xenſi*, on the W. of *Xanſi* and *Honan*; 580 m. l. & 480 br. ch. T. are *Sigan* and *Socheu*. It is divided into 8 Countries, and has 180 Cities.

6. *Su-*

6. *Suchven*, on the S. of *Xenſi*; 580 m. l. & 380 br. ch. T. are *Chingtu* and *Queicheu*. It is divided into 8 Countries, and has 150 Cities.

7. *Huquang*, on the E. of *Suchven*; 550 m. l. & 320 br. ch. T. are *Vnchang* and *Kiang*. It is divided into 15 Countries, and has 100 Cities.

8. *Nanking*, on the E. of *Huquang*; 390 m. l. & 360 br. ch. T. are *Kiangning* and *Sucheu*. It is divided into 14 Countries, and has 110 Cities.

9. *Chekiang*, on the S. E. of *Nanking*; 280 m. l. & 260 br. ch. T. are *Hangcheu* and *Ningpo*. It is divided into 11 Countries, and has 33 Cities.

10. *Kiangſi*, on the W. of *Chekiang*, and E. of *Huquang*; 350 m. l. & 260 br. ch. T. are *Kienchang* and *Nauchang*. It is divided into 13 Countries, and has 67 Cities.

11. *Fokien*, on the S. E. of *Kiangſi*; 350 m. l. & 300 br. ch. T. are *Foken*, *Hingko* and *Xu*. It is divided into 8 Countries, and has 60 Cities.

12. *Quantung*, on the S. E. of *Fokien*; 600 m. l. & 210 br. ch. T. are *Quangcheu*, and *Chaoking*. It is divided into 10 Countries, (the Iſle *Hainan* being one) and has 80 Cities.

13. *Quangſi*, on the N. W. of *Quantung*; 400 m. l. & 250 br. ch. T. is *Queilin*. It is divided into 11 Countries, and has 98 Cities.

14. *Queicheu*, on the N. W. of *Quangſi*; 310 m. l. & 200 br. ch. T. is *Queiyang*. It is divided into 8 Countries, and has 81 Cities.

15. *Jun-*

15. *Junnan*, on the W. of *Queicheu* and *Quangsi*; 400 m. l. and 220 br. ch. T. is *Junnan*. It is divided into 12 Countries, and has 87 Cities.

Besides these, here are the Territories of *Leaotong*, on the E. of *Pecheli*, ch. T. *Leaotong*; and the Peninsula of *Coreo*, ch. T. *Kiangyvan*.

Rivers of principal note are three, *viz.* 1. *Kiang*, 2. *Croceus*, and, 3. *Ta*.

10. Oriental Islands.

THE *Oriental Islands* are a vast number of Isles of all sorts, (some say 150000 in number) lying on the E. and S. E. parts of *Asia*. The Inhabitants are for the most part *Gentiles*. The Language in *Japan* is one of its own; in *Sumatra*, *Java*, and *Moluccoes*, they speak the *Malaize*. Here are also several other Tongues little known to us. They are under a great many of their own Kings and Princes: Also the *English*, *Dutch*, *Portuguez*, *Spaniards*, and *French*, have considerable shares in those parts. They may be divided into,

1. *Japan*, on the E. of *China*, distant from it 210 miles, being 710 m. l. & 200 br. It contains five Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Jamayfoit*, ch. T. *Naugalo*. 2. *Fetzengo*, ch. T. *Meaco*. 3. *Fetzegen*,

zegen, ch. T. *Cauga*. 4. *Quanta*, ch. T. *Jedo*. And, 5. *Ocliva*, ch. T. *Ximosin*. *Meaco* is ch. T. of the whole. It is governed by its own King, who is a very great and potent Prince. Here are also many other lesser Isles which belong to *Japan*; as, 1. *Ximo*, ch. T. *Figen*. 2. *Xicoum*, ch. T. *Xiowith*; and others of less note.

2. *Philippine Islands*, which are a great knot of Isles lying on the S. W. of *Japan*, right against *India extra Gangem*. The chief of them are, 1. *Luconia*, 480 m. l. & 180 br. ch. T. are *Manilla* and *Luconia*. 2. *Mindanao*, 420 m. l. & 150 br. ch. T. is *Mindanao*. Others are, 3. *Paragoa*, 4. *Mindora*, 5. *Tandaya*, 6. *Ivan*, with a great number of lesser not worth naming. These belong chiefly to the *Spaniards*.

3. *Molucca Islands*, another knot of Islands on the S. of the *Philippine Islands*. The chief are, 1. *Celebes*, 580 m. l. & 260 br. ch. T. are *Celebes* and *Macascar*. 2. *Gilolo*, ch. T. *Gilolo*. 3. *Ceram*. 4. *Timor*. 5. *Flores*. 6. The *Isles of Banda*. 7. *Proper Moluccas*. 8. *Amboyna*. These are subject to the *Dutch*, *English*, and several other Princes that are Natives.

4. *Borneo*, a large Island, on the W. of *Celebes*, of a round form, being about 650 m. l. & 600 br. ch. T. are *Borneo*, *Laus* and *Bendermassin*. It is divided chiefly between the two Kings of *Laus* and *Borneo*.

5. Ja-

5. *Java*, on the S. W. of *Borneo*, 600 m. l. & 120 br. ch. T. are *Materan*, *Batavia*, and *Bantam*. It is under ſeveral Kings, as *Materan*, *Bantam*, *Japore*, *Tuban*, *Jottan*, *Panarucan*, and *Palambuam*, moſt Homagers to the K. of *Materan*.

6. *Sumatra*, on the N. W. of *Java*, under the Æquator, as is *Borneo*; 900 m. l. & 200 br. ch. T. is *Achem*. It is ruled by five or ſix as *Achem*, *Camper*, *Jambi*, *Menacabo*, and *Palimban*. *Achem* is the principal.

7. *Ceilon*, on the borders of *India intra Gangem*, of a roundiſh form, 250 m. l. & 170 br. ch. T. are *Candea* and *Chilao*. Divided between the *Dutch* and ſeveral little Kings, of which he of *Candea* is chief.

8. The *Maldives*, a vaſt number of very ſmall Iſlands on the S. W. of *Ceilon*, chief of which is *Male*. They are diſperſed into thirteen Provinces, or Atollons, under its own King.

Thus much for *A S I A*.

III. AFRI-

III. AFRICA.

AFRICA has on the North the Mediterranian Sea; on the Weſt, the Atlantick or Weſtern Ocean; on the South, the Ethiopian or Southern Ocean; on the Eaſt, the Oriental Ocean; and on the N. Eaſt, the Red Sea, which with an Iſthmus of 110 miles parts it from *Aſia*. It is a Peninſula, and the greateſt in the World; ſituated between the 3d and the 83d and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 35th and 30 min. of N. and the 35th and 10 min. of S. Lat. being in length from Cape *Verde* in *Negroland*, to Cape *Guadafu* in *Ajan* about 4800 miles; and in breadth from Cape *de Boni* in *Barbary*, to the Cape of *Good Hope* about 4200 miles; anciently called *Heſperia*, *Olympia*, *Ammonis*, *Ortygia*, *Eſchatica*, and *Eoriphe*, and now *Africa*; by the *Æthiopians*, *Alkabulam*, and by the *Indians*, *Beſecath*.

It is greater than *Europe*, and leſſer than *Aſia*, but not ſo conſiderable as either, being in many places full of vaſt Deſerts and unhabitable

table places, ſome parts ſo little known, that we can give but an uncertain account of them. Here are alſo many remarkable Beaſts and Birds, not ſo common in other places, as Elephants, Crocodiles, Lions, Leopards, &c. The Religions may be reduced to five general Heads, *viz.* 1. *Mahomitan*, 2. *Pagan*, or *Gentiliſm*, 3. *Jewiſh*, 4. *Chriſtian*, and, 5. *Libertiniſm*; the two firſt are moſt predominant. The Languages are chiefly ſix, *viz.* 1. *Arabick*, 2. *Habiſſine*, 3. *Egyptian*, 4. that called *Aqueamerig*, 5. that called *Sungai*, and, 6. that called *Gubio*. The *Jews* ſpeak the *Chaldean* or *Syriack*.

It is under the Government of three Emperours; *viz.* *Abiſſina*, *Morocco*, and *Monomotapa*; many inferior Kings; the *Turks*, who have a conſiderable part; and ſeveral of the Europeans, as *Portuguez*, *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *French*.

Rivers of principal note are four; *viz.* 1. *Nile*, 2. *Niger*, 3. *Zaire*, and, 4. *Zembre*.

Greateſt Mountains are, 1. *Aiducal*, or *Atlas*, 2. *Chriſtal Mountains*, 3. *Amara*, 4. *Sierra Leona*, 5. *Mount Table*, and, 6. *Pike of Teneriff*.

Lakes of chief note are, 1. *Zaire*, 2. *Zaſſlan*, 3. *Niger*, 4. *Borno*, and, 5. *Guarda*.

Africa is divided into twelve parts; *viz.* 1. *Egypt*, 2. *Barbary*, 3. *Biledulgerid*, 4. *Sarra*, 5. *Nu-*

5. *Nabia*, 6. *Negroland*, 7. *Guinea*, 8. *Congo*, 9. *Abiſſina*, 10. *Zanguebar*, 11. *Monomotapa*, and, 12. *Cafferia*; beſides the Iſles.

1. Egypt.

EGypt is the moſt N. E. Country in *Africa*, bordering on *Aſia*, and lying between *Barbary*, *Biledulgerid*, and the Red Sea; ſituated between the 59th and 20 min. and the 67th and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 21ſt and 30 min. and the 31ſt and 50 min. of Lat. being in length from *Alexandra* to *Buge* about 730 miles, and the breadth from the borders of *Biledulgerid* to *Zibeth* about 380 miles. It was anciently called by the names of *Miſeraim*, the Land of *Ham*, *Aeria*, *Potamia*, *Ogygia*, *Melampodus* and *Oſyria*; now by the *Turks*, *Miſer* and *El-kebit*; by the *Arabians*, *Meſra* and *Bardamaſſer*; by the Inhabitants, *Chebili*; and by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *l' Egitto*.

It firſt had its own Kings; conquered by the *Perſians*; ſoon after by the *Macedonians*; then again it had its own Kings; then conquered by the *Romans*; afterwards by the *Saracens*; then it had its own Princes again, till at laſt wholly conquered by the *Turks*, who ſtill have it. Governed by a *Beglerbeg*, reſiding at *Cairo*.

ro. This, together with the greateſt part of *Barca*, make up that part of the *Turkiſh* Empire which is called the Government of *Miſer* or *Cairo.*

The Inhabitants are *Copti*, *Moors*, *Arabians*, *Turks*, *Jews* and *Greeks*, and are chiefly *Mahomitans.* Here are alſo ſome *Chriſtians*, called *Copti*, *Jacobites* in Sect, but differing from them and all others in many Points. Their Language is chiefly *Arabick* and *Turkiſh*, and in ſome places the *Egyptian* or *Coptick*, whoſe Writing is little different from the ancient *Greek.* Their chief Commodities are Sugar, Flax, Rice, all ſorts of Grains and Fruits, Linnen Cloth, Salt, Balſom, Butargio, Senna, Caſſia, *&c.* It is divided into four parts, which are,

1. *Erif*, or the Lower *Egypt*, the moſt N. Province, containing the old Proper *Egypt* and *Auguſticana.* Divided into four Caciefs or Governments; *viz.* 1. *Caliobeck*; ch. T. *Alexandria.* 2. *Menofia*; ch. T. *Roſetta.* 3. *Garbia*, ch. T. *Dametta:* And, 4. *Manſouria*; ch. T. *Manſouria.* The ch. T. of the whole is *Alexandria.*

2. *Bechria*, *Demiſor*, or Middle *Egypt*, on the S. of *Erif*, or Lower *Egypt*, containing the greateſt part of the ancient *Arcadia*; ch. T. are *Cairo* and *Sues.* In this is included the Cacief of *Vium*; ch. T. *Vium.*

3. *Sa-*

3. *Sahid*, or Upper *Egypt*, on the S. of *Bechria*, part of old *Thebais*. Divided into five Caciefs; *viz.* 1. *Beneſuef*; ch. T. *Beneſuef*. 2. *Cherkeſſi*; ch. T. *Manſloth*. 3. *Manfelout*; ch. T. *Manfelout*. 4. *Girgio*, or *Sahid*; ch. T. *Sahid*, and *Aſna*. 5. *Minio*; ch. T. *Minio*. Ch. T. of all is *Sahid*.

4. Coaſt of the Red Sea, that part which borders on the Red Sea, on the E. of *Sahid*, containing part of ancient *Thebais* and *Arcadia*; ch. T. are *Coſſir*, *Zibith*, and *Buge*.

The only River of note is *Nile*, dividing this Country in two, the moſt famous River in the World.

Chief Mountains are thoſe which were anciently called *Montes Lybici*.

Principal Lakes are two; *viz.* 1. *Mareotis*, now *Antacon*. 2. *Meeris*, now *Buchiarea*.

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2. Bar-

2. Barbary.

Barbary is the moſt conſiderable Country in *Africa*, lying on the W. of *Egypt* along the Mediterranian Sea, and together with it, contains all the N. parts of *Africa*. Situated between the 8th and the 60th degr. of Lon. and between the 28 and 25 min. and the 35th and 30 min. of Lat. being in length from the W. parts of *Morocco* to the E. parts of *Barca* about 2760 miles, and in breadth in the wideſt parts not 300 miles, and in ſeveral places but 60 miles. It was ſometimes called *Africa*, and contains thoſe Provinces which the *Romans* called *Mauritania, Numedia, Africa Propria, Byzacenia, Tripolitana, Cyrenaica*, and *Marmarica*.

It was anciently a great part of it under the State of *Carthage*, till conquered by the *Romans*; afterwards by the *Vandals*; then again by the Emperours, till conquered by the *Sarazens*; after that divided into ſeveral Kingdoms, till at laſt the *Turk* conquered part of it; ſo that it is under ſeveral; the Xeriffs or Emperours of *Morocco* have the Weſtern parts; the *Turks* the Eaſtern; the *Spaniards* and *Portuguez* ſeveral Towns on the Coaſts; and

ſome

ſome keep their freedom. The ch. T. of all is *Fez*.

The Inhabitants are all Mahomitans (except the Europeans) and very zealous in their Religion. Their Language is for the moſt part the *Arabick*, but in *Fez* and *Morocco*, and in ſome few other places they uſe that called *Aquil-amerig* or the Noble Language, the ſame with the *Punick* or old *African*, intermixed with ſome *Arabick* words. The chief Commodities are Honey, Wax, Oyl, Sugar, Flax, Hemp, Hides, Marokins or Cordavans, Dates, Almonds, Mantles, Alheicks, &c. It is divided into ſix parts, which are,

1. Kingdom of *Morocco*, the moſt W. Province, 340 m. l. & 200 br. anciently called *Mauritania Sitifenſis*. It contains ſeven Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Sus*, ch. T. *Taradant*. 2. *Guzula*, ch. T. *Guzula*. 3. *Morocco*, ch. T. *Morocco*. 4. *Hea*, ch. T. *Tedneſt*. 5. *Haſcora*, ch. T. *Elmadine*. 6. *Tedles*, ch. T. *Tefza*. 7. *Ducala*, ch. T. *Azamin*. Ch. T. of all is *Morocco*.

2. Kingdom of *Fez*, on the N. E. of *Morocco*, 360 m. l. & 230 br. anciently called *Mauritania Tingitana*. It contains ſeven Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Temeſne*, ch. T. *Rabat*. 2. *Fez*, ch. T. *Fez* and *Salle*. 3. *Aſgar*, ch. T. *Larache* and *Caſcar Elkabes*. 4. *Habat*, ch. T. *Tanger*, *Arzilla* and *Ceuta*. 5. *Errif*, ch. T.

Jaſaon. 6. *Garret*, ch. T. *Melilla*: And, 7. *Chaus*, ch. T. *Tezza*. Ch. T. of all is *Fez*.

Theſe two Kingdoms are under the Xeriffs of *Morocco*, except the Coaſts which are chiefly ſubject to the *Spaniards* and *Portuguez*.

3. Kingdom of *Algiers*, on the E. of *Fez*, 690 m. l. & 260 br. anciently called *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*, partly under the *Turks*. It contains five Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Telenſin* or *Tremiſen*, ch. T. *Tremiſen* and *Oran*. 2. *Tenes*, ch. T. *Tenes*. 3. *Algiers*, ch. T. *Algiers*. In this lies the Kingdom of *Couco*, a ſeperate K. ch. T. *Couco*. 4. *Bugia*, ch. T. *Bugia*. In this is *Lubez*, a ſeperate Eſtate, ch. T. *Calar*. 5. *Conſtantina*, an independent Kingdom, containing three parts, *viz.* *Conſtantina*, ch. T. *Conſtantina*; *Tebeſſa*, ch. T. *Tebeſſa*; and *Bona*, ch. T. *Bona*. *Conſtantina* and *Bugia* made the *Roman Numidia*.

4. Kingdom of *Tunis*, on the E. of *Algiers*, 300 m. l. & 200 br. anciently called *Africa Propria* (in which was the famous City of *Carthage*). It contains ſix Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Biſerta*, ch. T. *Biſerta*. 2. *Goletta*, ch. T. *Tunis* and *Goletta*. 3. *Souſa*, ch. T. *Souſa*. 4. *Elmadia*, ch. T. *Elmadine*. 5. *Beija*, ch. T. *Beija*: And, 6. *Cairoan*, ch. T. *Cairoan*. This Province is under the *Turks*.

5. Kingdom of *Tripoli*, on the E. of *Tunis*, 690 m. l. & 150 br. anciently called *Tripolitana*,

tana, ch. T. are *Tripoli*, *Lebada* and *Capis*. In this is included the Province of *Ezzaab*, which contains another called *Mesurata*, ch. T. *Mesurata*. This Province is also under the *Turks*; who have but little benefit as from *Algiers* and *Tunis*.

6. Kingdom of *Barca*, on the E. of *Tripoli*, 700 m. l. & 150 br. It contains all the ancient *Cyranaica* and *Lybia Marmarica*, ch. T. are *Barca*, *Cairoan* and *Tolomesa*. Part of it is now joyned with *Egypt*, which together (as I said before) make up the Government of *Miser* or *Cairo*.

Rivers of chiefest note are four, 1. *Guadebar*, 2. *Major*, 3. *Nachan*, and, 4. *Ommiriboli*.

Chief Mountains are the Mountains of *Atlas* or *Aiducal*, which part this Country from *Biledulgerid*.

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3. Biledulgerid.

Biledulgerid or the Country of Dates, is a large but inconsiderable Country on the S. of *Barbary* and W. of *Egypt*; situated between the 5th and the 6oth and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 21st and 45 min. and the 32d degr. of Lat. being in length from the Atlantick Ocean to the borders of *Egypt* about

3000 miles, and not 450 broad in the wideſt place, and in ſome places not above 100. It contains that part of the ancient *Lybia Interior* which was called (not the *Roman*) *Numidia*.

It remained unconquered till *Anno* 710. It was overcome by the *Saracens*, but afterwards left again; ſo that it is now under ſeveral petty Princes and *Arabian* Chiefs, many of them pay ſome acknowledgment to the Xeriffs of *Morocco*; in ſome places they have ſcarcely any Government at all. Ch. T. is *Dara*.

The Inhabitants are for the moſt part Mahomitans, brought in *Anno* 710, a great many are ſtill Idolaters. Their Language is chiefly the *Arabick*, but in ſome places towards *Barbary*, they uſe the *Punick* or old *African*. The only Commodities that I find are Dates. It contains ten Provinces, which are,

1. *Teſſet* or *Sus*, the moſt W. Province, 720 m. l. & 300 br. ch. T. are *Teſſet* and *Buzadora*, chiefly under *Morocco*.

2. *Dara*, on the N. E. of *Teſſet*, 210 m. l. & 145 br. ch. T. *Dara*.

3. *Segelmeſſa*, on the E. of *Dara*, 380 m. l. & 370 br. ch. T. *Segelmeſſa*. It is under ſeveral ſmall Eſtates. Here are included the Pr. of *Taffilet* and *Farcala*.

4. *Tegorarin*, on the E. of *Segelmiſſa*, 220 m. l. & 240 br. ch. T. *Tegorarin*.

5. *Zeb*, on the E. of *Tegorarin*, ch. T. *Teulachar*.

6. *Mez-*

6. *Mezzab*, on the S. of *Zeb*, ch. T. *Mezzab*.

7. *Techort*, on the S. E. of *Mezzab*, 270 m. l. & 160 br. ch. T. *Techort*.

8. *Guargala*, on the E. of *Techort*, 200 m. l. & 100 br. ch. T. *Guargala*. This and *Techort* have their own Kings, but tributary to *Algiers*.

9. *Biledulgerid*, on the N. E. of *Guargala*, 980 m. l. & 220 br. ch. T. *Capheſa*. Here are alſo, 1. the Eſtates of *Fezzan*, ch. T. *Fezzan*. 2. *Gadenſes*, ch. T. *Gadenſes*: And, 3. *Teoreger*, ch. T. *Teoreger*.

10. Deſerts of *Barca*, on the E. of *Biledulgerid*, 760 m. l. & 450 br. ch. T. (if there be any) is *Ammon*. The S. parts are called the Deſerts of *Lybia* or *Eleocat*.

Rivers of greateſt note are, 1. *Dara*, and, 2. *Zizus*.

Mountains of chiefeſt account are thoſe of *Atlas*.

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4. Sarra.

THE Deſerts of *Sarra* or *Zaara* lies on the S. of *Biledulgerid*, ſituated between the 4th and the 56th degr. of Lon. and between the 12th and the 28th degr. of Lat. being in length from the Atlantick Ocean to the E. parts of *Gaoga* about 2840 miles, and in breadth

from the N. parts of *Berdoa*, to the S. parts of *Borno* about 780 miles, in ſome places but 240, in others but 120 miles. It contains that part of the ancient *Lybia Interior*, called *Deſerta*.

We can hear little of it in former times concerning Government, being ſo mean and inconſiderable: It has now ſeveral petty Princes and inferior Lords, with ſome *Arabian* Chiefs. The ch. T. of the whole is *Zuenziga*.

The Inhabirants are Mahomitans and Gentiles with ſome Libertines, who have not the leaſt ſigns of Religion or Worſhip. Their Language, *Arabick* and *Punick*, and in ſome places that of the Negroes. Their only Commodities are Dates and Cattel. It contains ſeven Deſarts, which are,

1. Deſart of *Zanhaga*, (which includes the Deſarts of *Azaod* and *Araban*) the moſt W. Province, 680 m. l. & 270 br. ch. T. *Tegaſſa*.

2. Deſart of *Zuenziga*, on the E. of *Zanhaga*, 420 m. l. & 310 br. It contains three Deſarts, *viz.* 1. *Zuenziga*, ch. T. *Zuenziga*. 2. *Ghir*, ch. T. *Ghir*: And, 3. *Gogden*.

3. Deſart of *Targa* or *Zaghara*, on the E. of *Zuenziga*, 500 m. l. 390 br. It contains three Deſarts, *viz.* 1. *Targa*, ch. T. *Targa*. 2. *Hair*, ch. T. *Hair*: And, 3. *Ignid*, ch. T. *Ignid*.

4. Deſart of *Lemta*, on the E. of *Targa*, 720 m. l. & 450 br. ch. T. are *Lemta* and *Suma*.

5. Deſart and Kingdom of *Berdoa*, on the E.

E. of *Lemta*, 560 m. l. & 200 br. ch. T. *Berdoa*. This Prov. is (as I take it) under its own King.

6. Deſart and Kingdom of *Borno*, on the S. of *Berdoa*, 680 m. l. & 600 br. ch. T. *Borno*. This Province is under its own King.

7. Deſart and Kingdom of *Gaoga*, on the N. E. of *Borno*, 510 m. l. 280 br. ch. T. *Gaoga*. This is alſo under its own King.

Rivers of greateſt note are, 1. *Ghir*, and, 2. *Rio de Cavollos*.

Principal Mountains are thoſe called *Girgiri*.

Chief Lakes are *Borno* and *Targa*.

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5. Nubia.

THE Kingdom of *Nubia*, is a conſiderable Country on the S. W. of *Egypt*, and S. of the Deſarts of *Barca*, between *Sarra* and *Abiſſina*. Situated between the 48th and 20 min. and the 65th and 40 min. of Lon. and between the 10th and 5 min. and the 23d and 5 min. of Lat. being in length from the borders of *Egypt* to the borders of *Biafara* about 1080 miles, and the breadth about 650 miles: According to this ſituation, it is a part of the ancient *Lybia*.

How it was in ancient times, we can tell but little. At preſent we hear it is governed by its own Kings, who, as ſome ſay, have a very great

Power, and able to raiſe a vaſt number of Soldiers. His Seat is at *Nubia*.

The Inhabitants are both Mahomitans and Pagans, but yet retain ſome ſigns of Chriſtianity, as Baptiſm in ſome places. They have a Language which ſeems to be made up of *Arabick*, *Chaldean* and *Egyptian*. The chief Commodities are Gold, Civet, Sanders, Sugar, Ivory, Arms, and a moſt ſubtile Poiſon, an Ounce of which is valued at 100 Ducates.

It is ſo little known to us, that I cannot find how it is divided, but I find the names of 8 Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Gorham*, ch. T. *Gorham*. 2. *Cuſa*, ch. T. *Cuſa*. 3. *Nubia*, ch. T. *Nubia*. 4. *Dancala*, ch. T. *Dancala*. 5. *Jalac*, ch. T. *Jalac*. 6. *Bughia*, ch. T. *Bughia*. 7. *Canfila*, ch. T. *Canfila*: And, 8. *Dafila*, ch. T. *Dafila*.

Rivers of greateſt note are *Nile* and *Nubia*.

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6. Negroland.

NEgroland lies on the E. of *Sarra*, and on the N. *Guinea*. Situated between the 3d and the 44th and 20 min. of Lon. and between the 8th and 25 min. and the 23d and 30 min. of Lat. being in length from Cape *Verde* to the E. parts of *Zanfara*, about 2400 miles, and in breadth from the N. parts of *Gualata* to the S. parts

parts of *Melli* 920, and in ſome places but 400 miles. It is a part of the ancient *Lybia Interior*, now ſometimes called *Nigritia* and the *Land of Blacks*.

We heard little of it till conquered by *Joſeph* King of *Morocco*, then by the five Nations of *Lybia Deſerta*, but the Inhabitants again recovered their Liberty, and inſtituted ſeveral Kings of their own. So at preſent it is under many Kings, but three or four have the greateſt power, to which the reſt are for the moſt part tributary. The *Portuguez* and *Hollanders* have ſome of the Coaſts. The ch. T. of the whole is *Tombute*.

The Inhabitants are in ſome places Mahomitans, in others very ſimple Idolaters; here are alſo ſome Jews and Chriſtians in the European Towns. Their Language is for the moſt part that which is called *Sungai*, which has many Idioms; they uſe in ſome places that called *Gubeo*; in *Gualata* they have one of their own. Their chief Commodities are Oſtridge Feathers, Gums, Amber, Gold, Sanders, Civet, &c. It contains thirteen Kingdoms, which are,

1. *Gualata*, the moſt N. W. Province, 480 m. l. & 275 br. ch. T. *Gaudia*. In this are comprehended two others, *viz.* 1. *Azanagi*, ch. T. *Arguin*; and, 2. *Hoden*, ch. T. *Hodia*. This Province is under its own King.

2. *Genehoa*, on the S. of *Gualata*, 320 m. l. & 240 br. ch. T. *Genehoa*. The King of this

Province is Tributary to the K. of *Tombute*.

3. *Tombute*, on the E. of *Genehoa* and *Gualata*, 660 m. l. & 440 br. ch. T. *Tombute*. It is under its own King who has conſiderable Dominions.

4. *Agades*, on the E. of *Tombute*, 600 m. l. & 330 br. ch. T. are *Agades* and *Deghir*. Under *Tombute*.

5. *Cano*, on the E. of *Agades*, 560 m. l. & 340 br. ch. T. is *Cano*. Under *Tombute*.

6. *Caſſena*, on the E. of *Cano*, 420 m. l. & 300 br. ch. T. is *Caſſena*. Under *Tombute*.

7. *Gangara*, on the E. of *Caſſena*, 570 m. l. & 260 br. ch. T. *Gangara*. It is under the K. of *Borno* in *Sarra*.

Theſe ſeven Provinces lie on the N. ſide of the *Niger*; thoſe of the S. ſide are,

8. *Zanfara*, on the S. of *Gangara*, 650 m. l. & 240 br. ch. T. *Zanfara*. Under *Tombute*.

9. *Zegzeg*, on the W. of *Zanfara*, 320 m. l. & 220 br. ch. T. *Zegzeg*. Under *Tombute*.

10. *Guber*, on the W. of *Zegzeg*, 420 m. l. & 115 br. ch. T. is *Guber*. Under *Tombute*.

11. *Gago*, on the W. of *Guber*, 440 m. l. & 260 br. ch. T. *Gago*. Under *Tombute*.

12. *Mandinga*, on the W. of *Gago*, 410 m. l. & 260 br. ch. T. *Mandinga*. Under its own King.

13. *Melli*, on the W. of *Mandinga*, 380 m. l. & 210 br. ch. T. *Melli*. It is tributary to *Tombute*, and includes the Province of *Cantori*, ch. T. *Cantori*.

Be-

Beſides theſe, between the branches of the *Niger*, lie two or three little Provinces, as, 1. *Gambia*, ch. T. *Gambia*, 2. *Biafares*, ch. T. *Biafares*, and, 3. *Jaloſes*, ch. T. *Budomel*, and *Emboul*.

The only River of note is the famous *Niger*, dividing this Country into two parts.

Principal Mountain is that of Cape *Verde*.

Lakes of greateſt account are reckoned, 1. *Gaurda*, and, 2. *Borno*.

7. Guinea.

Guinea lies along the Sea, on the S. of *Negroland*, by ſome counted a part thereof. Situated between the 9th and the 33d degr. of Lon. and between the 4th and 40 min. and the 12th and 25th min. of Lat. being in length from *Siera Leona*, to the E. parts of *Benin*, about 1800 miles, and the breadth from North to South not 400 miles.

The Fortunes of it has been much the ſame with the reſt of *Negroland*; ſo that the preſent Government is under many petty Lords, who are for the moſt part tributary to the Kings of *Mandinga* in *Negroland*, and alſo to ſome of the *Europeans*, as *Engliſh*, *Danes*, *Dutch*, and *Portuguez*. The ch. T. is *Arda*.

The Inhabitants are for the moſt part groſs Idolaters, every one making a God of their own

own. Here are alſo ſome Mahomitans and Chriſtians of the *Europeans*. They moſt commonly uſe the Language called *Gnbeo*. Their chief Commodities are Gold, Ivory, Hides, Wax, Ambergreaſe, *Guinea* Pepper, Red Wood, Sugar, Civet, Sanders, *&c.* It contains 4 parts, which are,

1. *Malegvette*, the moſt W. Province, 440 m. l. & 230 br. ch. T. are *Timan* and *Bygos*.

2. *Guinea*, on the E. of *Malegvette*, 830 m. l. & 360 br. ch. T. are *St. George de Mina*, *Moure*, and *Gr. Acara*. Here are the K. of *Fetu*, *Acania* & *Sabou*.

3. Kingdom of *Arda*, on the E. of *Guinea*, 300 m. l. & 100 br. ch. T. are *Arda* and *Daroera*. Under its own King.

4. Kingdom of *Benin*, on the E. of *Arda*, 720 m. l. & 400 br. ch. T. are *Benin*, *Cosfo*, and *Jackym*.

Rivers of greateſt note are, 1. *Volſa*, and, 2. *Sevirrada*.

Chief Mountain is that of *Siera Leona*.

Principal Lake is that called *Curamo*.

8. Congo.

Congo in the largeſt extent lies towards the S. E. of *Guinea*, between *Abiſſina* and the Ocean. Situated between the 33d and 20 min. and the 49th degr. of Lon. and between the 13th and 20 min. of N. and the 14th and 40 min. of S. Lat. the whole length from North to South

South is about 1750 miles, and the breadth from East to West about 840 miles. It is part of the ancient *Æthiopia Inferior*, sometimes called by the name of *Manicongo*.

How it was governed formerly we know not, but at present it is chiefly under the government of the King of *Congo*, besides several other inferior Governments; some part is under the *Portuguez*. Ch. T. is *St. Salvador*.

The Inhabitants are for the most part Idolaters, unless some few Christians converted by the *Portuguez*. They commonly speak that Tongue called *Gubeo*, a Language little known to us. The chief Commodities are Ebony, Ivory and Slaves. It is divided into 6 parts, which are,

1. Kingdom of *Biafara*, the most N. Province, 1200 m. l. & 750 br. ch. T. are *Biafara* and *Medra*. Under this Name are comprehended, 1. *Biafara*, 2. *Medra*, 3. *Majuc*, 4. *Gabon*, 5. *Macoco*, and, 6. *Giring bomba*. These are little known.

2. Kingdom of *Loango*, on the S. of *Biafara*, 400 m. l. & 240 br. ch. T. *Loango*. Under its own King.

3. *Anzacana*, on the E. of *Loango*, 330 m. l. & 210 br. ch. T. — It is a free Estate.

4. Kingdom of *Congo*, on the S. of *Anzacana* and *Loango*, 600 m. l. & 400 br. It contains 8 Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Pemba*, ch. T. *St. Salvador*. 2. *Bamba*, ch. T. *Bamba*, 3. *Songo*, ch. T. *Songo*, 4. *Ca-*

4. *Cacongo*, 5. *Batta*, 6. *Sunda*, 7. *Cangva*, and 8. *Pango*, ch. T. the ſame. It is partly under its own K. partly under the *Portuguez*, and partly free.

5. *Giaquez*, on the E. of *Congo*, ch. T. *Zaire*.

6. K. of *Angola*, on the S. of *Congo*, 54 m. l. & 360 br. ch. T. *Angola*. It is under its own King.

River of chiefeſt note is that called *Zaire*, a very large River.

Chief Mountains are, 1. *Chriſtal Mountains*, 2. *Salt-petre Hill*, and, 3. *Mountains of the Sun*.

Chief Lake, beſides that famous one of *Zaire*, is that called *Aqua lunda*.

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9. Abiſſina.

UNder the Name of *Abiſſina* I comprehend all thoſe Provinces which lie between *Congo*, *Nubia*, *Zanguebar* and *Monomotapa*. Situated between the 48th and the 74th degr. of Lon. and between the 20th of N. and the 14th of S. Lat. being in length from the N. parts of *Barnagaſſo*, to the borders of *Monomugi* about 2100 miles, and the breadth from the borders of *Medra* to the borders of *Adel* about 1500 miles. It contains the greateſt part of the ancient *Æthiopia Superior*, called ſometimes *Ludim*, *Ætheria*, and *Atlantia*, now *Abiſſina* or *Abiſſinea*; by the *Italians*, *Habaſcia*; by the *French*, *Habech*, and by the *Germans*, *Shabath* or *Hhabaſh*.

It

It has been for many Ages and is ſtill ſubject to its own Emperours, which are often called the Emperours of *Preſter John*. It was partly conquered by the *Romans*, and now of late very much impaired by the *Turks*, *Arabians* and the neighbouring Princes on every ſide, ſeveral of the parts have their own Princes, ſo that not above one half is under its own Emperours. The Imperial Seat is ſuppoſed to be at *Chaxumo*.

The Inhabitants are for the moſt part *Chriſtians*, (which is much in *Africa*) having many *Jewiſh* Ceremonies, and differing from all others in many Points. Their Language is the *Habaſſine*, which is ſaid to have much of the *Arabick* in it. In ſome few places they ſpeak the *Arabick*. The chief Commodities are Gold, Metals, ſome Gems, Corn, Cattel, Salt, Flax, Wines, Sugar-Canes, *&c.* The Provinces are,

1. *Barnagaſſo*, the moſt N. Province, 420 m. l. & 340 br. ch. T. are *Barva* and *Carna*. Here are three others, *viz.* *Cire*, *Canſila* and *Dafila*, (the two laſt ſaid to be in *Nubia*).

2. *Tigremahon*, on the S. of *Barnaſſo*, 380 m. l. & 300 br. ch. T. are *Chacumo* and *Sabrain*.

3. *Angot*, on the S. of *Barnagaſſo*, 500 m. l. & 460 br. ch. T. are *Angot* and *Jugabella*.

4. *Bagamedri*, on the W. of *Angot*, lying along the *Nile*, ch. T. are *Coquette* and *Temei*.

5. *Belegvanſe*, on the E. of *Bagamedri*, ch. T. *Belegvanſe*.

6. *Ama-*

6. *Amara*, on the S. of *Belegvanſe*, ch. T. *Amara*. Here are alſo a great many others, as, 7. *Dobas*, 8. *Faligar*, 9. *Gamo*, 10. *Xao*, 11. *Gora*, 12. *Gemen*, 13. *Gazabela*, 14. *Tirat*, 15. *Fungis*, 16. *Zet*, 17. *Cafates*, 18. *Quara*, 19. *Agag*, 20. *Nova*, 21. *Ambiam*, 22. *Damut*, 23. *Dambea*, 24. *Vangoe*, 25. *Oxia*, 26. *Ambiancantiva*, 27. *Ximenche*, 28. *Sova*, ch. T. are moſtly the ſame again. Theſe are little known, neither is there are any Country that I am ſo little ſatisfied withal as this.

Principal Rivers are the *Nile* and ſeveral others that fall into it.

Chief Mountains are *Amara*, and *Lamalmona*.

Lakes of principal account are, 1. *Zaire*, 2. *Zafflan*, and, 3. *Niger*.

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10. Zanguebar.

Zanguabar, taken in the largeſt extent, lies along the *Red Sea* and the *Oriental Ocean*; on the E. of *Abiſſina*, and reaches from the 22 degr. of N. to the 17th and 45 min. of S. Lat. ſo if it be meaſured from the borders of *Egypt*, to the moſt S. parts, it will be about 3000 miles but the breadth in the wideſt place is not above 360. miles, and in ſome places but 60 miles. It contains part of the ancient *Æthiopia*, and a great part of it went by the name of *Barbary*.

Some

Some part of it was formerly under the *Æthiopian* Empire; but the Government at present is under divers petty Princes, and some of the N. parts under the *Turks*. The ch. T. of the whole is *Mosambique*.

Inhabitants are for the most part Idolaters, with some few Christians and Mahomitans. Their Language is chiefly the *Habassine*, and in many places the *Arabick*. Their chief Commodities are Rice, Mill, Cattel, Lemons, Citrons, *&c.* divided into three principal parts, which are,

1. The *Coast of Abex*, the most N. Province, lying along the *Red Sea*, 1080 m. l. & 200 br. ch. T. is *Erecco*. The N. parts are under the *Turks*, and go by the name of the *Government of Habeleth*; in the S. parts is the Kingd. of *Dangali*, once part of *Abissina*, ch. T. *Degbeldara*.

2. The *Coast of Ajan*, belonging partly to the *Portuguez*, on the E. and S. of *Abex*, 1140 m. l. & 360 br. It contains, 1. The Kingd. of *Adel*, ch. T. *Adel*. 2. K. of *Adea*, ch. T. *Adea*. These two are under their own Kings. 3. K. of *Magadoxa*, ch. T. *Magadoxa*; it has a Mahomitan King. 4. Common-wealth of *Brava*, ch. T. *Brava*, the ch. T. of the whole.

3. *Zanguebar*, on the S. W. of *Ajan*, 1120 m. l. & 340 br. It contains four Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Melinda*, ch. T. *Melinda*. It contains the Estates of *Lamon*, ch. T. *Lamon* and *Pata*, ch. T. *Pata*. 2. *Mombaze*, under the *Portuguez*, ch.

ch. T. *Mombaze.* 3. *Quiloa*, tributary to the *Portugals*, ch. T. *Quiloa.* 4. *Moſambique*, chiefly under the *Portuguez*, ch. T. *Moſambique.* Here are alſo ſome other Provinces not well diſcovered.

Principal Rivers are, 1. *Magadoxo*, 2. *Fuge*, and *Zambuze.*

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11. Monomotapa.

THE Empire of *Monomotapa*, lies on the S. W. of *Zanguebar*, and S. of *Abiſſina*, being almoſt incompaſſed with *Cafferia.* Situated between the 43d and 45 min. and 62 degr. of Lon. and between the 11th and 10th min. and the 31ſt degr. of S. Lat. being in length from the N. E. to the moſt S. parts 1350 miles, and the breadth about 780 miles. It is a part of the ancient *Æthiopia Inferior*, ſometimes called *Benemotana* and *Benemotaxa.*

How it was governed formerly we know not, but it is now chiefly under its own Emperour, who is the moſt conſiderable Prince in all theſe parts, having many others tributary to him. The ch. T. is *Monomotapa.*

The Inhabitants are chiefly Idolaters, with ſome Mahomitans, and (as I take it) ſome Chriſtians lately converted. Their Language,

as

as far as I can understand, is that called *Gubio*. Their chief Commodities are Gold, Silver, Ivory, Rice, Milk, Oyl, &c. Divided into two great parts, *viz.*

1. Kingd. of *Monumugi*, on the N. 780 m. l. 570 br. It has, 1. *Chicova*, ch. T. *Chicova*. 2. *Moca*, ch. T. *Luanza-Feira*. 3. *Inhabaze*, ch. T. *Morango*. 4. *Sacumbe*, ch. T. *Eſtevan*: And, 5. *Galas*, ch. T. *Zembre*, the ch. of the whole.

2. *Monomotapa* it ſelf containing all the S. parts, 1050 m. l. and 800 br. It contains, 1. *Monomotapa*, ch. T. *Monomotapa*. 2. *Butua*, ch. T. *Butua*: And, 3. *Manica*, ch. T. *Matana-Feira*.

Rivers of chiefeſt note are four, *viz.* 1. *Zambre*, 2. *Zambaze*, 3. *Riode Spirito Sancto*, and, 4. *Los Infantos*.

Chief Mountains are thoſe called *Magvice*.

The principal Lake is that called *Lachaf*.

12. Caffreria.

Caffreria, or the Land of Libertines, contains the moſt Southern parts of all *Africa*, almoſt incircling *Monomotapa*. It extends from *Zanguebar* to *Congo* along the Coaſts about 3600 miles; the breadth in the wideſt

wideſt place not above 400 miles, in ſome places not above 130. It is part of old *Æthiopia Inferior.*

The *Caffers* have not the leaſt ſign of Religion or Worſhip, living without both Law and Government. Their Language ſuch as no man could ever underſtand but themſelves, being ſo inarticulate, it reſembles the Clucking of Hens and Gabling of Turkies. They have no Town, ſo nothing is here remarkable but the *Cape of Good Hope*, being the moſt Southern Point in all *Africa.*

Under the name of *Cafferia*, in the extent before mentioned, are included, beſides *Cafferia* it ſelf, the Kingdoms of, 1. *Quietera*, ch. T. *Mongalo.* 2. *Sofala*, ch. T. *Sofala.* 3. *Sodanda*, ch. T. *Bocra.* 4. *Chicanga*, ch. T. *Milan.* Theſe lie on the E. of *Monomotapa.* There are two others on the W. as, 5. *Malemba*, ch. T. *Debzan*; and, 6. *Mataman.* Theſe are moſt of them Tributaries to the Emperour of *Monomotapa.* Ch. T. of the whole is *Sofala.*

Rivers of chief note are three, *viz.* 1. *Zembre*, 2. *Riode Spirito Sancto*, and, 3. *Los Infantos.*

Principal Mountain is that called *Mount Table* at the *Cape of Good Hope.*

Iſlands.

Iſlands.

THE *Africk* Iſle are chiefly,

1. *Madagaſcar*, or the Iſle of St. *Laurence*, a famous Iſle againſt *Zanguebar*, about 1050 m. l. & 300 br. divided among ſeveral Princes little known to us. The *French* have ſome parts; ch. T. that we know, are *Fanſhere* and *Caremboule*.

2. *Canary Iſles*, on the Coaſt of *Biledulgerid*, belonging to the *Spaniards*, famous for their excellent Wines: They are 7 in number, *viz.* 1. *Lancerota*, 2. *Forte Ventura*, 3. *Canaria*, 4. *Teneriff*, 5. *Palma*, 6. *Ferro*, and, 7. *Gomera*.

3. *Iſlands of Cape Verde*, right againſt *Cape Verde* in *Negroland*, under the *Portuguez*; in number 10, *viz.* 1. St. *Jago*, 2. St. *Anthony*, 3. St. *Vincent*, 4. St. *Luce*, 5. St. *Nicolas*, 6. *Iſle of Sale*, 7. *Bonaviſta*, 8. *Mago*, 9. *Iſle de Fuego*, and, 10. *Brava*.

4. Other Iſles are, 1. *Zocotara*, nigh *Adel*, ch. T. *Zocotara*, 2. St. *Hellens*, under the *Engliſh*, 3. *Annobon*, 4. St. *Thomas*, 5. *Princes Iſle*, theſe three are under the *Portuguez*, 6. *Funando*, 7. St. *Matthews*, 8. *Aſſention*, with ſome others of leſs note.

Thus much for *AFRICA*.

IV.

IV. AMERICA.

AMERICA hath on the Eaſt, the main Atlantick or Weſtern Ocean; on the Weſt, the Pacifick Ocean or *Mar del Zur*; on the South, wherein ends in a Cone the Magalanick Streights; the Nothern bounds are yet undiſcovered. The known parts are ſituated between the 240th and 348th degr. of Lon. and between the 63d of N. and the 55th of S. Lat. being in length from *Huſon*'s Streights to thoſe of *Magilanica* about 7000 miles, and the breadth from the W. parts of *Peru* to the E. parts of *Braſil* about 3360 miles, in the middle not above 60 miles. It goes by the name of the *New World*, and alſo the *Weſt Indies*.

It was found out by *Chriſtopher Columbus*, a *Genoeſe*, *Anno* 1490. It is plentifully ſtored with all Spices and Fruits, and bleſt with ſuch abundance of Gold, that in many of their Mines they found more Gold than Earth. It has alſo many rich Commodities, and alſo many Creatures of ſtrange ſhapes and natures, altogether unknown in theſe parts. The

The Religions and Languages that are uſed here are moſtly the ſame with the *Europeans* that govern theſe parts, except the unconverted Natives, who are moſt commonly *Gentiles*, yet have ſome dark Notions of the Soul's Immortality, and the Rewards and Puniſhments after this Life. They have almoſt as many Tongues as Villages, but thoſe of *Mexico* and *Cuſco* are underſtood in almoſt all parts of *America*. I would not have the Reader expect that I ſhould ſpeak of the Religions and Languages in particular Countries, as I have done before, for it will be of no uſe.

It is under the Government of the *Europeans* and Natives. The *Europeans* are *Spaniards*, *Engliſh*, *Portuguez*, *Dutch*, *French* and *Danes*. The Natives have ſeveral ſmall Governments, and Maintain their Liberty as well in the known as unknown places.

Rivers of principal note are four, *viz.* 1. *Riodela Plata*, 2. River of *Amazons*, 3. *Canada*, and, 4. *Orenique*.

Chief Mountains are the *Andes*, a vaſt ridge of Mountains in South *America*.

Lakes of greateſt account are, 1. *Parame*, and, 2. that called *Freſh-water Sea*.

America is divided into ten great parts, beſides the Iſlands, *viz.* 1. *Canada*, 2. *New England*, 3. *Florida*, 4. *New Mexico*, 5. *New Spain*, 6. *Firm Land*, 7. *Peru*, 8. *Braſile*, 9. *Paraguay*, and, 10. *Chile*.

1. Ca-

1. Canada.

Canada is a great Country not well discovered, to the N. parts of *America*, and N. W. of *New England*; it is of a large extent, but the true magnitude I find not. It sometimes goes by the general name of *New France*.

The known parts were first discovered and are chiefly under the *French*, but of no great advantage to them. The ch. T. is *Quebeck*.

It is full of Stags, Conies, Foul and Fish. Their chief Commodities are Beavers, Mouse-skins, and Furs. It contains three Provinces, which are,

1. *Canada*, the most N. Province, in which there are 23 sorts of People, but no Town.

2. *New France*, on the S. E. of *Canada*, 950 m. l. & 100 br. ch. T. are *Quebeck*, *Tadousack* and *Brost*.

3. *New Scotland* or *Accadie*, a sort of a Peninsula on the S. of *New France*, 440 m. l. & 320 br. ch. T. are *Port Royal* and *Juquehet*. In this is the Province of *Norembegve*, ch. T. *Norembegve*.

Chief River is *Canada*, a vast River.

Principal Lake is that called *Fresh-water Sea*.

2. New-

2. New-England.

UNder this name I comprehend all the *Engliſh* Dominions, lying together in the Continent, which as much as are found lie between the 290th and the 310th degr. of Lon. and between the 30th and 35 min. and the 47th and 25 min. of Lat. being in length from the N. parts of *New-England* to the S. parts of *Carolina* about 1140 miles, and the breadth in the wideſt place is about 360 miles.

It was firſt diſcovered by the two *Cabots*, *Anno* 1497, now poſſeſſed by the *Engliſh*, and ruled by many petty Governours under the Protection of our King. The ch. T. is *Boſton*. The Natives alſo in ſeveral parts have divers Lords, whom they call *Weroans*.

The chief Commodities here are Tobacco, Corn, Fruits, Cattel, Deal-boards, Iron, Tar, Beavers, Furs, Silks, Cottons, Indigoes, Ginger, Rozin, Turpentine, Copper, Maize, *&c.* It comprehends ſeven Provinces, which are,

1. *New-England*, properly ſo called, bordering on *New-Scotland*, the moſt N. Province, 370 m. l. & 270 br. ch. T. are *Boſton*, *London* and *Warwick*.

2. *New-York*, once *New-Nederland*, on the S. W. of *New-England*, 270 m. l. & 130 br. ch. T. *New-haven* and *Milford*: To this belongs two

Islands, *viz.* 1. *Long-Isle*, ch. T. *Ashford*, and, 2. *Manhattens*, ch. T. *New-York*.

3. *New-Jarsey*, on the S. of *New-York*, 200 m. l. & 60 br. divided into two parts, *viz.* 1. Welt *New-Jarsey*, ch. T. *Elsingburg*; and, 2. East *New-Jarsey*, ch. T. *Elizabeth*-Town.

4. *Pensilvania*, on the W. of *New-Jarsey*, as much as is known is divided into six Counties, *viz.* *Philadelphia*, *Buckingham*, *Chester*, *Newcastle*, *Kent* and *Sussex*. Ch. T. is *Philadelphia*.

5. *Maryland*, on the S. of *Pensilvania*, 180 m. l. & 120 br. divided into ten Counties, *viz.* St. *Mary's*, *Charles*, *Calvert*, *Ann Arundal*, *Baltimore*, *Somerset*, *Dorchester*, *Talbot*, *Cecil* and *Kent*. Ch. T. are *Baltimore*, *Oxford* and *Arundal*.

6. *Virginia*, on the S. of *Maryland*, 360 m. l. & 240 br. divided into 19 Counties, *viz.* *Northampton*, *Norfolk*, *Nansimund*, *Isle of Wight*; *Surry*, *Warwick*, *Henrico*, *James*, *York*, *Charles*, *New Kent*, *Glocester*, *Middlesex*, *Lancashire*, *Northamberland*, *Westmorland*, *Rappahanock* and *Hartford*. Ch. T. are *James*-Town, *Henry* and *Wiccomoco*.

7. *Carolina*, once a part of *Florida*, on the S. of *Virginia*, containing two Settlements, *viz.* *Albemarl* and *Wando*. It is about 480 m. l. & 360 ch. T. are *Charles-Town* and *New-Town*.

Rivers of chief note are four, *viz.* 1. *Hudson's* River, 2. *Delaware*, 3. *Susquabannah*, and 4. *Albemarl*.

Chief Mountains are the *Apalachian Hills*.

3. Flo-

3. Florida.

Florida is a large Country lying on the S. W. of *New-England*, and on the N. of the Gulf of *Mexico*; ſituated according to *Berry*'s Maps between the 369th and 30 min. and the 294th and 40 min. of Lon. and between the 25th and the 40th degr. of Lat. ſo that the length from Eaſt to Weſt is about 1200 miles, and the breadth from North to South about 600 miles.

It was diſcovered by the *Engliſh Anno* 1497, but more fully by the *Spaniards Anno* 1527. The known parts are chiefly under the *Spaniards* and *French*. The Natives are diſtributed into ſeveral Nations under the Government of *Sagamoſes* or the eldeſt of their Families.

This Country is extraordinary well ſtored with Veniſon and Fowl, having all ſorts of excellent Fruits, and inriched with divers conſiderable Mines of Gold and Silver.

Here are a great many Provinces (ſome ſay 43 in number) but little known to us. The ch. T. that I find in the Midlands is *Coca*, ch. T. in the Peninſula called *Tegeſte*, are St. *Auguſtin*'s, St. *Mathea* and *Vitacucho*.

Rivers of greateſt note are two, *viz.* 1. *Chucagoa*, and, 2. *Holy Ghoſt*.

Chief Mountains are thoſe called *Apalachei*.

4. New-Mexico.

UNder the name of *New-Mexico* (or as ſome call it *New-Granada*) are comprehended all the N. Weſtern parts of *America*, having a very large extent, but the true Magnitude cannot well be given.

Theſe parts are very little known to us, thoſe that are, are chiefly under the *Spaniards*, diſcovered by them *Anno* 1540, but of no account, being poor and barren. Ch. T. is St. *Fe* or *New-Mexico*. The Natives have their Governours, called *Caciques*.

Here are a great many Provinces and as many ſorts of People, different in their Language, Cuſtoms and Manners. The chief of theſe Provinces are *New-Mexico*, ch. T. St. *Acomo*, *Cibola*, *Quivera*, *Marata* and *Anjan*. Of theſe, but more eſpecially of the laſt, there is much uncertainty.

The Iſland of *Calafornia* comes alſo into this account, which (if the vulgar Maps be right) is about 1650 m. l. & 450 br. but very little diſcovered. The N. parts go by the name of *New Albion*, partly under the *Engliſh*. I find not the name of one Town, but only ſome Capes not worth the naming.

Chief Rivers are, 1. the *North River*, and, 2. *Tecon*.

5. New-Spain.

NEw-Spain or *Mexico*, lies on the S. E. of *New-Mexico*, washed on two sides with Sea; situated between the 254th, and the 293d degr. of Lon. and between the 7th and 20 min. and the 29th and 40 min. of Lat. being in length from the N. W. parts of *Cinaloa*, to the S. E. parts of *Veragua*, about 2460 miles; in breadth from *Cape de Corientes* in *Xalisco*, to the mouth of the River *Palmas* and *Panuco*, about 760 miles, in some places but 150, and in others but 80 miles.

A great part of it was formerly under the Kings of *Mexico*, till *Anno* 1521 conquered by the *Spaniards*, and still continues under them, governed by a Vice-Roy. It is the most considerable Country that they have in all these parts. The ch. T. is *Mexico*.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Gold, Silver and Metals, all sorts of Grains and Fruits, Wool, Cotton, Sugar, Silk, Cochenel, Scarlet, Feathers, Honey, Balm, Amber, Salt, Tallow, Hides, Tobacco, Ginger, with many medicinal Drugs. It contains 22 Provinces, which are,

1. *Cinaloa*, the most N. W. Province, bordering on *New-Mexico*, 340 m. l. & 180 br. ch. T. is St. *Juan*.

2. *Culiacan*, on the S. E. of *Cinaloa*, 230 m. l. & 160 br. ch. T. is *Culiacan*.

3. *New-Biſcay*, on the E. of *Culiacan*, 440 m. l. & 200 br. ch. T. is St. *Barbary*.

4. *Zacatecas*, on the S. E. of *New-Biſcay*, 360 m. l. & 150 br. ch. T. *Zacatecas*. In this is included the Prov. of *Uxitipa*, ch. T. St. *Lewis*.

5. *Chiametlan*, on the S. W. of *Zacatecas*, 210 m. l. & 140 br. ch. T. is *Aquacara*.

6. *Guadalajara*, on the S. E. of *Chiametlan*, and on the S. of *Zacatecas*, 260 m. l. & 160 br. ch. T. are *Guadalajara* and *Zaporuco*.

7. *Xaliſco*, on the S. W. of *Guadalajara*, 180 m. l. & 175 br. ch T. are *Xaliſco* and *Compoſtella*.

Theſe ſeven Provinces make up the Audience of *Guadalajara*, or the Kingdom of *New-Gallicia*.

8. *Mechoachan*, on the E. of *Xaliſco* and *Guadalajara*, 420 m. l. & 210. ch. T. *Mechoacan* and *Collima*.

9. *Panuco*, on the N. E. of *Mechoachan*, 300 m. l. & 220 br. It includes the Provinces of *Aiotuxetlan* and *Guaſtecan*, ch. T. is *Panuco*.

10. *Mexico*, on the S. of *Panuco*, 330 m. l. & 200 br. ch. T. are *Mexico* and *Aquapulco*.

11. *Tlaſcala*, on *Lon Angelos*, on the E. of *Mexico*, 380 m. l. & 200 br. ch. T. are *Lon Angelos* and *Villa Rica*.

12. *Guaxapa*, on the S. E. of *Tlaſcala*, 360 m. l. & 150 br. It contains ſeven Provinces, *viz.*

Mi-

Miſtica, *Jutopeque*, *Zapoteca*, Vale of *Guaxaca*, *Guazacoalco*, *Gueztaxata*, and *Nixepa*. Ch. T. are *Antequera* and *Aquatulco*.

13. *Tabaſco*, on the E. of *Guaxaca*, 260 m. l. & 50 br ch. T. *Port Royal* (an *Engliſh* Colony).

14. *Jucutan*, a Peninſula, on the N. E. of *Tabaſco*, 420 m. l. & 180 br. in which is included the Province of *Chetumal*. Ch. T. are *Merida* and *Valladolid*.

Theſe ſeven Provinces make up the Audience of *Mexico*, or *New-Spain*, properly ſo called.

15. *Chiapa*, on the S. of *Tabaſco*, 240 m. l. & 100 br. It contains three Provinces, *viz. Chiapa*, *Zeldales*, and *Zoques*. Ch. T. are *Chiapa* and St. *Bartholomew*.

16. *Comocuſco*, or *Guevetland*, on the S. W. of *Chiapa*, 200 m. l. & 90 br. ch. T. *Guevetlan*.

17. *Guatimala*, on the S. E. of *Comocuſco*, 400 m. l. & 100 br. It includes the Provinces of *Zalcos*, *Choutales* and St. *Salvador*. Ch. T. are St. *Jago de Guatimala*, St. *Salvador* and *Xeres*.

18. *Vera Pax*, on the N. E. of *Guatimala*, 210 m. l. & 140 br. ch. T. is *Vera Pax*.

19. *Honduras*, on the E. of *Vera Pax*, and N. E. of *Guatimala*, 550 m. l. & 210 br. ch. T. are *Valladolid* and *Truxillo*.

20. *Nicaragua*, on the S. of *Honduras*, 440 m. l. & 220 br. ch. T. are *Leon*, *Granada* and *Segovia*.

21. *Costa Rica*, on the S. E. of *Nicaragua*, washed on two sides with the Ocean, 300 m. l. & 200 br. ch. T. are *Cartago* and St. *Nicoya*.

22. *Veragua*, almost on the E. of *Costa Rica*, 180 m. l. & 95 br. washed with the Sea on two sides. Ch. T. are *Conception* and St. *Fee*.

These eight Provinces do make up the Audience of *Guatimala*.

Rivers of principal note are four, *viz.* 1. *Panuco*, 2. *Esquitlan*, 3. *Los Yones*, and, 4. *Yare*.

Lakes of chiefest account are, 1. *Nicarqua*, and, 2. that of *Mexico*.

These five great Provinces make up that part which is called *Mexicana* or North *America*.

6. Firm Land.

UNder this Name are comprehended all the N. parts of S. *America*, lying on the S. E. of *New-Spain*; situated between the 293d and the 328th and 25 min. of Lon. and between the 10th and 40 min. of N. and the 2d and 40 min. of S. Lat. being in length from the borders of *New-Spain* to the mouth of the River of *Amazons* about 2160 miles, and the breadth about 700 miles.

It was first discovered by *Columbus* himself, afterwards a great part of it brought under the power

power of *Spain*, and now moſtly under the Vice-Roy of *Mexico*; alſo the *French* and *Portuguez* have ſome few places, and the Natives maintain their freedom in many places. Ch. T. is *Panama*.

The principal Commodities of this Country are Gold, Silver, Balſom, Rozin, Gums, Long Pepper, Emeralds, Saphires, Jaſper, Caſſidoius, and ſuch like. It contains 11 Provinces, *viz.*

1. Province of *Firm Land*, the moſt W. Province, 280 m. l. & 100 br. It contains two Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Panama*, ch. T. *Panama* and *Ponto Bello*; and, 2. *Darien*, ch. T. *Darien*.

2. Government of *Cartagena*, on the E. of the proper *Firm Land*, 330 m. l. & 215 br. ch. T. are *Cartagena*, St. *Sebaſtian*, and St. *Maria*.

3, Government of *Popayan*, on the S. of *Cartagena*, 420 m. l. & 260 br. ch. T. are St. *Fe de Antiochia* and *Caramanta*.

4. New Kingdom of *Granada*, on the E. of *Popayan*, 420 m. l. & 380 br. ch. T. are St. *Fe de Bagota* and St. *Migvel*.

5. Government of St. *Martha*, on the N. of New *Granada*, 330 m. l. & 320 br. ch. T. is St. *Martha*.

6. Government of *Rio de la Hacha*, on the E. of St. *Martha*, 220 m. l. & 170 br. ch. T. are *Rio de la Hacha* and *Rancheria*.

7. Government of *Venezula*, on the E. of

Rio de la Hacha, 440 m. l. & 380 br. ch. T. are *Venezula* and St. *Jago de Leon*.

8. New *Andaluzia*, on the E. of *Venezula*, 320 m. l. & 250 br. ch. T. are *Cordaba* and *Morequinto*. In this are several Nations.

9. *Paria*, on the E. of New *Andaluſia*, not well known, divided among ſeveral People and having ſeveral Provinces; ch. T. *Maluregovara*.

Theſe nine Provinces are often called by the general name of *Golden Caſtile*.

10. *Guiana*, or *Wiapoco*, on the E. of *Paria* and New *Andaluzia*, 840 m. l. & 220 br. It has ſeveral Nations and Provinces; ch. T. are *Moapvere* and *Waetali*.

11. *Caribana*, on the S. of *Guiana*, comprehended ſometimes under that name; ch. T. *Manoa*.

Rivers of chiefeſt note are, 1. *Orenique*, and 2. St. *Martha*.

Chief Mountains are part of the *Andes*.

On the South of *Firm Land* lies the great Country of *Amazons*, according to the Maps; 1600 m. l. & 1000 br. in which are ſaid to be 150 different Nations, but ſo little known to us that I cannot find the name of one Town, but only a vaſt River of the ſame Name. Therefore I ſhall ſay no more of this, but paſs on.

7. Peru.

7. Peru.

KIngdom of *Peru* lies on the S. of *Firm Land*, and on the W. of the Country of the *Amazons* along the Pacifick Ocean; situated between the 292d and the 316th degr. of Lon. and between the 5th and 40 min. of N. and the 26th degr. of S. Lat. being in length from the N. parts of *Posto* to the S. parts of *Los Charcas* about 1960 miles; in breadth in the widest part 850, in the middle but 390 miles.

It had its own Kings for above 300 Years, till *Anno* 1533 subdued by the *Spaniards*, who still hold it. It is governed by a Vice-Roy, whose seat is at *Lima*; some parts still keep their freedom.

It is the most considerable Country in S. *America*. The chief Commodities are vast quantities of Gold and Silver, Cottons, Tobacco, Medicinal Drugs, &c. It contains seven Provinces, which are,

1. *Posto*, the most N. Province, bordering on *Firm Land*, 410 m. l. and 280 br. ch. T. are *Paste* and *Cali*.

2. *Los Quixos*, on the S. of *Posto*, 330 m. l. & 190 br. ch. T. are *Baeza* and *Avila*.

3. *Pacamores*, on the S. of *Los Quixos*, 370 m. l. & 230 br. ch. T. are *Valladolid* and *Loyola*.

4. *Qui-*

4. *Quito*, on the W. of *Pacamores*, *Los Quixos* and *Posto*, 600 m. l. & 300 br. ch. T. are *Quito*, *Rio Bamba* and *Cuenca*.

5. Proper *Peru*, on the S. of *Quito* and *Pacamores*, 1000 m. l. & 420 br. Containing two Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Lima*, ch. T. *Lima*, and 2. *Cusco*, ch. T. *Cusco*.

6. *Los Charcas*, on the S. of the Proper *Peru*, ch. T. are *La Plata* and *Potosi*.

7. *Las Sierra*, on the E. of *Los Charcas*, ch. T. St. *Cruex de Nueva*.

These Provinces have several Peoples and Provinces in them.

Rivers of principal note are two, *viz.* 1. *Maragnaon*, and, 2. *Desenguedero*.

Principal Mountains are the *Andes*.

8. Brasil.

BRasil is seperated from *Peru* by the Country of *Amazons* and part of *Paraguay*, containing the most W. parts of all *America*, taking it in the largest extent it is situated between the 320th and the 348th and 13th min. of Lon. and between the first and the 23d and 30 min. of S. Lat. being in length from E. to W. about 1600 miles, and the breadth from N. to S. about 1500 miles, called first the *Country of the Holy Cross*.

It

It was discovered and possessed by the *Portuguez*, who still hold it, but the greatest part is not yet found out, so that they have only the Coasts. Their ch. T. is St. *Salvador*.

Their chief Commodities are *Brasil*-Wood, abundance of Sugar, Amber, Rozin, Tobacco, Train-Oyl, &c. It is divided into fourteen Captainships, their magnitude cannot well be measured.

They are, 1. *Para*, the most N. W. Province, ch. T. is *Para*. 2. *Maragnon*, ch. T. *Maragnon*. 3. *Siara*, ch. T. *Siara*. 4. *Rio Grand*, ch. T. *Reyes*. 5. *Paraybach*, ch. T. *Parayba*. 6. *Tamaraca*, ch. T. *Tamacaca*. 7. *Parnambuco*, ch. T. *Parnambuco*. 8. *Bahia*, ch. T. St. *Salvador*. 9. *Ilheos*, ch. T. *Ilheos*. 10. *Segeripe*, ch. T. *Segeripe*. 11. *Porto Seguro*, ch. T. *Porto Seguro*. 12. *Spirito Sancto*, ch. T. *Spirito Sancto*. 13. *Rio Janetro*, ch. T. St. *Sebastian*: And, 14. St. *Vincent*, ch. T. St. *Vincent*.

The Inlands have a great number of different Nations and People, but these parts are so little known, that I shall say no more of them.

Rivers of greatest note are, 1. *Maragnon*, 2. *Siope*, and, 3. *Rio de Francisco*.

Mountains I find not.

9. Paraguay.

Paraguay is a very large Country, on the S. W. of *Brasil*, and on the E. of *Peru* and *Chile*; situated between the 303d and the 338th degr. of Lon. and between the 15th and the 27th degr. of S. Lat. being in length from the W. parts of *Tucuman*, to the E. parts of *Guayra*, about 1900 miles, and the breadth from the N. parts of the Pro. of *Paraguay* to the mouth of *Rio de la Plata* about 1500 miles.

This Country, as much as known, was discovered by the *Spaniards*, *Anno* 1515, afterwards possessed by them, and still remains under the Vice-Roy of *Peru*. Their ch. T. is *Assumption*.

The chief Commodities are some Gold and Silver, with Brass and Iron, Corn, Cattel, Sugars and Amethists. It contains seven Provinces, whose magnitude I shall venture to set down as I find in *Berry*'s Maps. They are,

1. *Paraguay*, properly so called, the most N. E. Province, 860 m. l. & 330. br. ch. T. are *Villa Rica* and *Marajacu*.

2. *Chaco*, on the W. of Proper *Paraguay*, 950 m. l. & 650 br. ch. T. is *Conception*.

3. *Tucuman*, on the S. W. of *Chaco*, 1000 m. l. & 480 br. ch. T. are St. *Jago de Estero* and St. *Miguel*.

4. *Rio*

4. *Rio de la Plata*, on the E. of *Tucuman*, 800 m. l. & 300 br. ch. T. are *Assumption* and *Buenos Ayres*.

5. *Parana*, on the N. E. of *Rio de la Plata*, 540 m. l. & 240 br. ch. T. *Itapua* and *Acanai*.

6. *Guayra*, on the N. E. of *Parana*, 800 m. l. & 360 br. ch. T. are *Ciudad Real*, and *Villa Rica*.

7. *Uragua*, on the S. W. of *Guaira*, and S. of *Parana*, 960 m. l. & 430 br. ch. T. are *Los Reyes* and *Conception*.

These have in them many other inferior Provinces and People which own not the *Spaniards*.

Principal River is *Rio de la Plata* or *Paraguay*, the greatest River in the World.

Chief Mountains are some branches of the *Andes*.

10. Chile.

CHile lies on the W. of *Paraguay* and on the S. of *Peru*, along the Pacifick Sea; situated between the 297th and the 307th and 30 min. of Lon. and between the 26th and 47th degr. of S. Lat. being in length from N. to S. about 1260 miles, and in breadth from East to West about 450 miles.

It was first discovered by the *Spaniards*, *Anno* 1544,

1544, and ſtill remains under the Vice-Roy of *Peru*, but ſome parts are ſtill free. The ch. T. is St. *Jago*.

The chief Commodities are vaſt quantities of Gold, with other Metals, Corn, Maize, Honey, &c. It contains three Provinces, which are,

1. Province of *Chile*, the moſt N. Province, 560 m. l. & 240 br. ch. T. are St. *Jago* and *Sorena*.

2. *Imperial*, on the S. of *Chile*, 730 m. l. & 270 br. ch. T. are *Baldivia* and *Imperial*.

3. *Chucuito*, on the E. of *Imperial* and *Chile*, 560 m. l. & 220 br. ch. T. are *Mondoe* and *Oramante*.

On the S. and S. E. of *Chile* lies the Country of *Magalanica* ſometimes *Chica*, and the Country of *Patagons*, a poor Country and very little known to us; neither is there any Town of note in it. It is according to the Maps 1200 m. l. & 480 br.

The Islands are,

1. *New-found-land*, right againſt *England*, about 1800 m. diſtant from it and not far from *New France*, 400 m. l. & 300 br. It includes a Province called *Avallon*. It belongs to the *Engliſh*. I find no Towns, but ſeveral excellent Bays.

2. *Lit-*

2. *Lucaies*, about 24 small Isles against *Florida*, belonging mostly to the *Spaniards*; the chief of them are *New Providence* and *Lucaies*, under the *English*.

3. *Cuba*, on the S. of *Lucaies*, 680 m. l. & 100 br. under the *Spaniards*; ch. T. are *Havana* and St. *Jago*.

4. *Jamaica*, on the S. of *Cuba*, 150 m. l. & 60 br. under the *English*; ch. T. are *Port Royal*, St. *Jago* and *Sevil*.

5. *Hispaniola*, on the E. of *Jamaica*, 440 m. l. & 120 br. belonging to the *Spaniards*, and divided into several small Provinces; ch. T. are St. *Domingo* and *Ilcotuy*.

6. *Porto Rico*, on the E. *Hispaniola*, 120 m. l. & 40 br. under the *Spaniards*; ch. T. *Porto Rico*.

These four last, with some others of lesser note, are called by the name of *Antilles*.

7. *Caribie Islands*, a knot of small Isles, on the S. E. of *Porto Rico*, belonging to the *English*, *Spaniards* and *French*. The chief are *Barbadoes*, St. *Christophers*, *Antego*, *Mevis*, *Dominica*, *Monserat*, *Angutilla*, *Barbada*, with a great many others of less note.

Here are also several other Islands in many parts of the Ocean, but of no great note.

Thus much for *AMERICA*.

Besides

BEſides theſe four Quarters, there are ſeveral leſs known parts, that go by the name of *Terra Incognita*. They may be divided into two parts, which are,

1. *Terra Incognita Borialis*, which contains, 1. *Taſata*, on the N. of *Aſia*, 2. *Nova Zembla*, and, 3. *Spitzberg* or *Greenland* on the N. of *Europe*, 4. *Artick Lands*, 5. *New Denmark*, 6. *New North-Wales*, 7. *New South-Wales*, 8. *New Britain*, theſe lie on the N. of *America*, 9. *Jeſſo* or *Zedſo*, on the N. W. of *America*, &c.

2. *Terra Auſtralis Incognita*, containing, 1. *Land of Papous*, 2. *New Holland*, 3. *Land of Fuego*, 4. *New Guinea*, 5. *New Zeland*, 6. *Land of Quir*, with ſeveral others.

A N

AN APPENDIX Concerning RULES For Making A Large Geography.

SEtting aside the General Geography, it may be convenient to follow these Rules in every particular Country, as much as the Subject will permit. They may be divided into sixty several Parts, which may, if the Author shall think fit, contain so many Paragraphs except three or four of the last.

The first is its Bounds, and how it is separated from all other Provinces.

2. Its Situation, between what Degrees of Lon-

Longitude and Latitude it lies; and the Distance in Miles from the Poles, Tropicks, and Æquator.

3. What Climes and Zones it lies under, with the longeſt Days in the North, South and Middle Parts of it.

4. What Remarkable Stars paſs over it, ſhewing their Riſing and Stay above the Horizan, with the Quantity and Celerity of their Motion, according to *Copernicus* Hypotheſis.

5. Its Magnitude, and compared with other Countries, as alſo its Figure and Number of Inhabitants as well as can be told.

6. All the ancient Names, with their Etymologies, and how called by other Countries at preſent.

7. What it was anciently famous for.

8. What famous Men both for Arms and Learning it has produced, with their Characters.

9. Its chief Rivers exactly deſcribed, with all its beſt Havens.

10. Principal Lakes
11. Seas, Bays, Creeks, *&c.*
12. Mountains
13. Capes or Promontories
14. Foreſts
15. Deſarts

} deſcribed.

16. The Nature of the Soil, with its Fertility and Sterility.

17. What

17. What Rains, Tempests, Meteors, *&c.* are most usual in it.

18. Various Grains it affords,
19. Its Diversity of Fruits,
20. Sorts of Trees its affords,
} compared with ours.

21. Its Principal Riches and Commodities.

22. Its various Beasts both wild and tame, describing them that are not common.

23. Its divers Birds,
24. Its variety and number of Fishes,
25. Serpents and remarkable Insects,
} described & compared with ours.

26. Its Wonders of Art and Nature.

27. The Original of the Inhabitants.

28. Their Shape, Stature, Beauty, *&c.*

29. The Natural Dispositions and Humours of both Men and Women.

30. The Peculiar Customs in their Salutations, Drinking, and all other Actions.

31. Their Vertues
32. Their Vices
} most naturally inclining to.

33. Their Common Diet and Manner of Eating, with their Feasts and such like.

34. Their Inns and Houses of Entertainment.

35. The Apparel both of Men and Women.

36. Manner of Educating their Children.

37. Their

37. Their Trades, Imployments, and Manner of Getting their Livelihood.

38. Their Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, &c.

39. Their Common Sports and Pastimes.

40. Measures and Weights of all sorts, } compared
41. Coins of Gold, Silver and Brass, } with ours.

42. Laws and Punishments of Offenders.

43. Their Universities, shewing their Number, Fame, Antiquity, &c.

44. Their divers Languages; shewing their Original, Composition, Dialects, Characters, &c.

45. Their Peculiar Arts and Ingenuities they are most famous for.

46. Their several Religions there practised, with their principal Points, Ceremonies, &c.

47. The Ecclesiastical Government, with the Number and Names of all the Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, and such like.

48. Marriages, shewing their Number of Wives, with all the Customs belonging to the Solemnity.

49. Burials, with all the Ceremonies and Customs.

50. Orders of Knighthood, with the Number and Names of the Hereditary Dukedoms, Earldoms, &c. with other Places of Honour.

51. Particular Priviledges belonging to Persons of every Rank. 52. Pr

52. Present Government and Fundamental Constitutions, with the several Rulers.

53. The Extent of the Kings or States Dominions in other Countries.

54. The King's Titles.

55. His Arms.

56. The Revenues, and all the several ways of raising them.

57. Forces by Sea and Land, which way raised, with the Martial Discipline.

58. A General History of it in short, with a Catalogue of the Kings, Governours, &c. with a short account of the best Historians that writ of it.

59. All the ancient Divisions, shewing all the old Provinces, their Bounds and Extent, and how called at present.

60. The modern Division, shewing the present Provinces in their Bounds, Situation, Dimensions, Divisions, Subdivisions, Cities, Towns, Castles, Governments, &c. This I could well divide into many other Parts.

These have I set in as good order as I could, binding no man to follow them any more than his own reason shall guide him, but howsoever, I presume that they are not wholly to be despised.

The most considerable Writers of Geography were *Ptolomy*, *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Dionysius*, *Mela*,

Mela, &c. among the ancients. The later are *Mercator*, *Munſter*, *Ortelius*, *Maginus*, *Heylin*, *Bleau*, *Johnſon*, *Cluverius*, the Authors of the *Engliſh Atlaſſes*, with a vaſt number of leſs note.

The chief Travellers are *Moriſon*, *Sandys*, *Herbert*, *Tavenor*, *Thevenot*, *Charden*, *Brown*, with ſeveral others of leſs note, as *Laſſels*, *Blunt*, *Ray*, *Burnet*, *Magallans*, &c.

The moſt approved Maps are *Sanſon*'s and *Duval*'s, *French-men*; *De Wit* and *Viſſcher*, *Dutch-men*; and *Berry*, an *Engliſh-man*.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Here are ſome Faults committed by reaſon of my diſtance from the Preſs, the chief are here ſet down, which the Reader ought to correct before he reads it.

PAg. 4. line 24. for *and ſtreight*, read *one ſtreight*. p. 6. l. 2, & 5. for *ſighi* r. *ſite*. p. 7. l. 9. for *Monopotapa* r. *Monomotapa*. p. 12. l. 3. for *and* r. *anciently*. l. 25. for *Origrella* r. *Origvella*. p. 14. l. 1. for *Beleures* r. *Beleares*. l. 16. for 46. r. 42. p. 18. l. 11. for *Neſtria* r. *Neuſtria*. p. 20. l. 12. for *Pan* r. *Pau*. l. 25. for *Serennes* r. *Sevennes*. p. 29. l. 8. for *Coreſtagni* r. *Oreſtagni*. p. 36. l. 12. for 270 r. 285. p. 41. l. 10. for 65 r. 40.

Here are I believe ſome few others, but of ſo little concern as will do no great injury.